The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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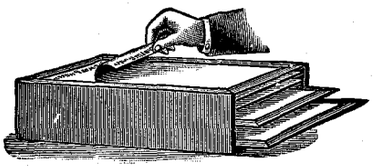

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TRADE JOURNALS ON COLONIAL EXPANSION.

WHILE many leading trade journals enthusiastically favor a policy of retaining all territory which the fortune of war has thrown under our control, yet the trade press is not by any means a unit in this demand. The New York *Journal of Commerce* is one of the strongest advocates of expansion, and it has been repeatedly quoted in these columns on various phases of the problem. On the other hand, the Louisiana *Planter and Sugar Manufacturer* (New Orleans) opposed the annexation of Hawaii and has opposed further "expansion," taking the same view as that expressed by *The American Agriculturist* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week). In its issue of September 3, however, *The Planter* devotes several columns to an editorial regarding the conditions of the sugar industry in Louisiana, Cuba, and other tropical countries, concluding that—

"notwithstanding the oft-repeated prediction of a dismal future for sugar in Louisiana in the past thirty years, the industry has survived through the instrumentality of improved methods in field and factory, in which millions have been invested. Now to supinely contemplate failure is to court disaster."

But a letter in the same paper from a Washington correspondent has a different tone:

"The domestic sugar industry was never so seriously menaced as it is to-day.

"The specter of colonial expansion or 'annexation' looms up in front of its continued existence out of the *débris* of war so clearly that one can almost distinguish Cuba in its outline. Is the Hawaiian job to be duplicated? The efforts made by the United States to develop its sugar industry seem to have been attended, at intervals, with a fatality. If it has not been flood and fire and sword, the federal Congress has swooped down upon it with its legislative beak as if to paralyze it and blast the hopes of sugar-producers. The act of 1833 drove the Louisiana planters into bankruptcy, and if the act of 1842 gave them fresh hope, they found less in the rates of duty in 1846 and 1857, and of course they gave up in despair after 1860, because of our Civil War. The rates after that war and down to 1894 lent enough encouragement to capital to bring the production in Louisiana up to 700,000,000 pounds or more, and there is no risk in saying that the sugar crop of Louisiana will reach 1,000,000,000 pounds by 1900, or one fourth of our importation.

"But Louisiana and Texas can not produce sugar on an even keel with Cuba, where the soil and canes yield far superior results and where labor is cheap. With 500,000,000 pounds from Hawaii 'free' of duty through annexation, and that is all the 'trade' of the Hawaiian Islands amounts to practically; with 100,000,000 pounds or a greater amount probably from Luzon of the Philippine group that the 'annexationists' want, and with 100,000,000 pounds from Porto Rico, all 'free,' we shall have as much as Louisiana makes, and the increase will be 100 per cent. in five years, probably through effort and irrigation. It is not exaggeration, therefore, to say that we shall have 'free' colonial sugar in 1900–1905 equal to at least 1,000,000,000, to which add Louisiana and we shall have nearly one half of our total sugar needed for consumption. Should the affairs of Cuba be so manipulated by the Spanish planters for revenge, and in order to prevent pacification and a stable government, as to make 'annexation' seem expedient, we need have no fear whatever but that the requisite conditions will be created, and especially as the iron-ore interests at Baiquiri and at Jaragua near Santiago and the sugar and the tobacco interests will join hands to bring about 'annexation,' which is the equivalent of 'free' sugar, free tobacco, free iron ore, and free cattle also, in the interests of the sugar 'trust,' the tobacco 'trust,' and armor-plate people, and the beef monopolists."

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., makes an exhaustive study of trade conditions in the West Indies and the far East, reaching the conclusion that it is the South's special industry, the growing and manufacturing of cotton, "that has the best record and the brightest future in the far East." It further says:

"The West Indies may suffice for our Northeastern mills, but the natural home of cotton-spinning and weaving, the Southern States of America, need and demand sound footing, ample protection, and wide opportunity in the vast field wherein alone their leading industry can reach its highest development. They will not be selfish in demanding so much, for the entire Pacific maritime commerce already amounts to $5,000,000,000, and requires wellnigh every commodity that this nation can produce. Nor need they be shamefaced in asking it; profit and progress will come to this nation from safeguarding the Philippines; the islands are already the indispensable base of a profitable trade with the whole Orient; but that profit will come as a reward, not as plunder, for our duty and destiny there is not partition, but protection—not spoliation, but guardianship.

"Let no man hold anything so close as to blind him to his own duty and the whole nation's welfare."

We group below a number of editorial utterances appearing in other trade papers:

Influences Beyond Control.—"It can not be denied that chances of acquiring wealth by lucky preemptions and discoveries within the bounds of the United States have very greatly diminished, while the class of citizens who by inheritance and training depend upon these chances is as large as ever. The hunger for new land and for new mines, and fresh and undeveloped natural resources, is greater than ever, but the means of satisfying this hunger are much diminished. Of course the opportunities for acquiring wealth by steady industry and conduct grow greater as all lines

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of occupation grow more settled, but these opportunities are not tempting to the large portion of the population who look to some lucky hit for success in life.

"It is the existence of this spirit of adventure, and the existence of so large a number of people who are imbued with it, that will render it difficult for the United States to change its policy after once commencing to acquire and hold foreign territory. Whatever may be thought of the real advantage or disadvantage of entering on this new policy, it is not difficult to foresee that it will be popular and that it has come to stay.

"The dangers of extending our territory to distant parts, and of absorbing semi-barbarous populations, both in a physical and a moral sense, are no doubt great. They involve demoralization to the dominant race, and more or less injustice and even cruelty to the inferior peoples. The history of the American pioneer in contact with the Indians shows what will happen when the tide of American adventure seeks to develop the resources of the annexed domain wherever it may be. But it is also true that in the long run the civilization of the countries taken under our flag will be improved, and that the forces which make for better government will be strengthened.

"The influences which will lead to these changes in the policy of the United States are beyond control. They are derived from the instinct of a growing population that, accustomed to large elbow-room, is beginning to apprehend that it will become too crowded. Every opening or outlet, whether through conquest or peaceful annexation of outside territory, will always receive popular support."—*The Bankers' Magazine, New York.*

Oriental "Concert" and the "Open Door."—"In respect to the 'open door' in China, no one is more cordially in favor of it than we are. The opportunity has been embraced on more than one occasion to call attention to Russia's and Germany's advances in the Orient, and to indicate what their trade systems meant as contrasted with the English system, for instance. If this argument is now to be used as a means of justifying our retention of the Philippines, and if it is true that the 'door' will be closed should we not take and hold the large expanse of territory included in these 1,500 or 2,000 islands, the question assumes a different form. This, however, is to be proved, and it is not easy to follow in all of its various phases the demonstration of the problem which is so freely offered the public in some of the newspapers. If Germany and Russia are to pounce down on these islands so soon as we let go, then it of course is a more serious question full of difficulties, tho it is without calling up any such eventuality. Weighing all the possible cost and disadvantage which a dependency of this kind at this distance would be to the United States Government, we can set that off against the benefits which would accrue from the 'open door.' There is no abler representative of this policy of freedom from trade restraints in outlying territory than Great Britain. If we develop into a colonial nation too, we will have to adopt the British system. We want nothing but the liberty to sell on equal terms with others. Then why can not an alliance be arranged with England in respect to the future management and control of these islands? No nations ought to work together so harmoniously as Great Britain and the United States of America. If England with her wide experience in ruling subject peoples would relieve us of at least a part of the responsibility of regulating Philippine affairs, a long step forward would be taken in removing the objections which we among others cherish in respect to this Government staying in the East. This is a suggestion which ought to be seriously considered. The joint occupancy of territory is not altogether new and untried. To be sure it has led sometimes to dire consequences, as in the case of Austria and Prussia in Schleswig-Holstein, but there was in that case no desire or intention to work together for commercial ends or the common political good. An Oriental 'concert' in the Philippines, with England and the United States acting as allies, would be an Eastern policy on which the Republican Party could go to the country this fall with a free conscience."—*The Manufacturer (organ of the Manufacturers' Club), Philadelphia.*

We May Have a Mission.—"We can not share the pronounced and emphatic opinion of the pulpit that the hand of Providence is in all the events that led up to and followed the war with Spain; nor can we believe, as one distinguished divine expressed it, 'that the last places touched by the Holy Ghost were Manila and Santiago.' We recognize that God can bring good out of evil and cause the wrath of man to praise Him, but it is a horrible doctrine for those who preach the gospel of peace to look upon war, with its horrors, as of divine origin.

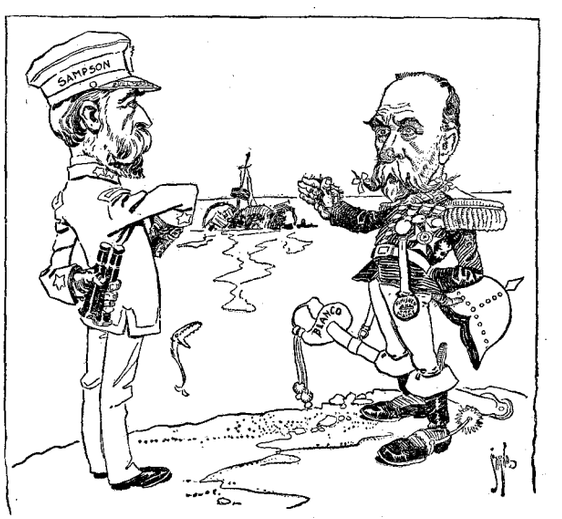
"If the United States is a unit among the nations of the earth, then its greatest power is to come through its working with all other units. It must abandon a policy of exclusiveness and assume international responsibilities. It is not necessary, however, in order to secure commerce to own territory, for nations buy, as do individuals, in the cheapest market; but it is necessary to have coaling and naval stations the world over, and we must exert our influence in favor of the 'open-door' policy.

"It may be that the mission of the United States is to break the moral and physical fetters which bind the eight or ten million natives of the Philippines, and possibly this can not be accomplished without the retention of the islands under the protectorate of the Stars and Stripes. If it is made clear that that is the nation's duty, let it be met bravely and with faith in our mission.

"It is certain that the issue of the war went up in smoke at Santiago, when it was demonstrated that the Cuban insurgents were next door to a shadow, and that new issues belched forth from Dewey's guns, the solution of which demands the highest statesmanship and ought not to be made, as it probably will, the issue between parties."—*The American Grocer, New York.*

Protocol Not Decisive Enough.—"To say nothing at all of the pecuniary advantages from retaining the islands, there are plenty of other considerations which make it impossible for us to withdraw from the ownership of them. We have incurred responsibilities there of a moral character which must be shouldered. It is easy, at a distance of 10,000 miles and in ignorance of all that is involved in the case, to say that we have no such responsibilities; or that, if we have, we will disregard them. When we say that we speak thoughtlessly. But the disposal of the Philippines is not to be accomplished thoughtlessly. Before it takes place the real nature of the task and of the contingencies to which it is likely to give rise will be fully discussed and disclosed. We shall then see that both morality and expediency render it impossible for the Administration to pay any attention to the few persons in this country who would have us give up any part of the Philippines. At that time President McKinley will regret that he was not more decisive in the wording of the protocol which was signed not long since by M. Cambon and Mr. Day."—*The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston.*

Aggressive Commercial Advance.—"Behind the successes of arms of the United States is a solid phalanx of business interests determined to seize every advantage that may be gained under the prestige of victory in sharp competition with other nations of the world. It may be taken for granted that the final outcome of the diplomatic conclusion of the war will not mean a diminution of the commercial importance of the United States. On the contrary, there may be expected not only an enhanced trade from



IN HAVANA: "Admiral, I have been thinking all summer that you would call." —*The Record, Chicago.*

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this country in old channels, but a rapidly developing commerce in comparatively new ones.

"The South should be alive to its interest at this time. American control in the West Indies may be expected to rid those islands of the influences which breed the yellow menace to certain Southern ports. That accomplishment alone will mean millions of dollars annually to those ports. But there is a greater advantage to be derived by them. According to Senator John T. Morgan, who has for years advocated the building of the Nicaragua canal, that waterway will be completed within six years. Guarded by Americans, on the east at Porto Rico and on the west at Hawaii, the immense commerce passing through the canal will be dominated by the United States. Southern ports from Galveston to Norfolk should have a great share, if not the greater share, in that commerce, because of their natural advantage of location, both as assembling and distributing points, under the influence of new routes of travel.

"In the invasion of the markets of the world the South should be as prompt to move to the front as it was to sustain the arms of the United States in the conflict which has strengthened the agressive commercial advance."—*The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.*

THE LATEST ANARCHIST HORROR.

THE death of Empress Elizabeth, wife of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, at Geneva, Switzerland, September 9, at the hands of an Italian anarchist, elicited the usual expressions of sympathy and regret from the governments of the world and more than the usual manifestations of horror from the press of the world. The assassin's story to the police authorities was that he had never known father or mother, had been thrown on the streets from a charity school at the age of ten, had no trade, and, after serving in the Italian army, had become valet to a prince, but soon left that servitude. Wandering about without work, he purchased a file at Lausanne and went to Geneva for the purpose of using it to kill "another important person" than the empress, but missed him, and stabbed the empress as opportunity offered. In a letter to a Milan newspaper, he is represented as saying that he committed the deed "in order that such crimes, following one upon the other, might cause all who impoverish the populace to tremble and shiver." He added: "Above all, it is the great who must be struck. Not only sovereigns and their ministers will be reached by the comrades, but all who make men miserable on earth. . . . I am an anarchist by conviction." His name is variously given as Lacheni, Luchesi, and Luigini. He was promptly imprisoned, and is said to have petitioned for trial in one of the few cantons of Switzerland where capital punishment is legal.

The empress, who had reached the age of sixty-one years and had long shunned public ostentation, was walking, unguarded, to take a boat, when the assassin struck her. This tragedy will prevent the celebration this year of the fiftieth anniversary of the emperor's succession to the throne, and recalls a long series of misfortunes of the House of Hapsburg. These include: the death of the present emperor's brother, "Emperor Maximilian," shot by order of President Juarez of Mexico, in 1867; the suicide of the emperor's only son, Crown Prince Rudolph, at Meyerling, in 1889, after he had shot the Baroness Marie Vetzera; and the disappearance of the emperor's second brother, Archduke Johann, who sailed as Captain John Orth from Buenos Ayres, in 1890, and has never been heard of since.

In America, as in Europe, the press comment on the assassination deals principally with the subject of anarchists and anarchism.

Exaggerating Anarchist Importance.—"The anarchists who assassinated the empress of Austria have accomplished something much more to their taste than the mere murder of a helpless woman. They have succeeded in throwing the ruling classes of Europe into a frenzy of panic. To their diseased sense of self-importance that is sufficient reward for all their efforts and dangers.

"Anarchists are least dangerous where they are least feared. England, the only country that treats them like anybody else, has less trouble with them than any other.

"The assassination of rulers is as old as government. It was more common before the world had ever heard of anarchism than it is now. It is a crime that is in process of extinction. In Persia, in the Greek tyrannies, and in Rome under the Empire, it might be taken as almost the normal method of terminating the tenure of the ruler. In the Middle Ages the murder of kings and princes was one of the ordinary incidents of political rivalry. No country in Europe was free from it. The custom has come down to modern times. Of the last six kings of France before the Revolution two were assassinated, one was guillotined, and attempts were made to assassinate the others. The czars of Russia were in more danger of assassination before Nihilism was even heard of than they have been since. In Turkey the murder of an old sultan has been as orthodox a manner of ending a reign as the murder of the new sultan's relatives has been of beginning it.

"The anarchists differ from the old palace assassins in that they are animated by an impersonal hatred of rulers in general, while the men who killed William the Silent, Henry IV., the Czar Paul, and the Sultan Abdul Aziz desired to put a particular individual out of the way. But notwithstanding the unpleasant features of anarchism the times as a whole are growing milder, and sovereigns are safer now in the presence of revolutionists than they were a few generations ago in the presence of rivals, political enemies, and disappointed courtiers."—*The Journal, New York.*

Murderous Policy of King-Haters.—"If all the crowned heads of Europe should be blown from their shoulders by the bombs of the anarchists, it is doubtful whether these enemies of society and constituted authority would profit by it. Russian czars have before this been assassinated, but absolutism still sits enthroned in St. Petersburg. The present emperor, moreover, is ruling his mighty dominion with a moderation and liberality of spirit that might not be improved upon if he were removed. The young ruler of Germany, with all his high notions of imperialism, is undoubtedly devoted to the welfare of his people. Notwithstanding his absurd egotism he is progressive and capable. What would Germany gain by his death? As for Austria, it is more than probable that the death of Francis Joseph, by whose tactful policy the incongruous elements of his realm have been held together for many years, would hopelessly disrupt the dual empire. The lamentable tragedy at Geneva Saturday will hardly be attended by disastrous consequences to the government.

"It is hardly conceivable, therefore, that the murderous policy of the king-haters of Europe will make any progress toward ridding the people of monarchism, or that any possible good could come from the decapitation of all the crowned heads in Christendom. The world is steadily advancing toward better government, but its progress is not hastened by the inane tactics of anarchists and other fanatics. Rather the amelioration of governments depends upon the efforts of liberal-minded statesmen acting through lawful channels, upon the uplifting power of the press, and upon the diffusion of education among the common people."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

Remove Causes of Discontent.—"Another hysterical notion which appears to be very prevalent just at present is that the nations of the earth must band together to crush out anarchism. The best way for the nations of the earth to crush out anarchism is to pay no attention to anarchism as a theory or to anarchists as a class, but for the governments just to attend to their proper business of governing equitably and promoting the general good of all the people. If human experience teaches anything, it is that crimes which spring from ignorance, class hatred, and discontent can never be repressed by ferocious punishments or by despotic interference with personal liberty; but rather by education, relief from unequal burdens, and in every reasonable way by removing the causes of the discontent. Anarchism prevails more in Russia than in Italy, more in Italy than in Germany, more in Germany than in France, more in France than in Great Britain and the United States. That is to say, in proportion as nations are just and liberal, anarchism is absent; in proportion as they are cruel, tyrannical and governed by the favored few for the favored few, anarchism prevails, and eats like a cancer into the vitals of the state."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

Something Better Should be Tried.—"That old House of

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Hapsburg has reigned in Austria for six hundred years; the empire has pursued its career since the days of Charlemagne—eleven hundred years—and to-day it is in such throes as to make the world ask if civilization is indeed a failure. Surely after a throne has been surrounded by bayonets for more than a thousand years, and they prove impotent to protect the life of one poor old woman, the decision ought to be that something else had better be tried. The truth is, the unusual woes of the people are charged upon the government, and the madmen can not discriminate. The sorrows have come from the unequal distribution of wealth, and this has been a growing world's disaster since the financial magnates of the world have practically taken control of the world's governments. The assassins are striking at some prominent actors, but the stage managers, those who call the acts, are secure behind the scenes."—*The Tribune, Salt Lake City.*

"The European nations have been slow to recognize the insanity of the anarchist and to treat him accordingly. Were all anarchists rigidly hunted down and confined in prisons, not after they have committed their crimes, but beforehand, an important measure would be adopted for the security of society. With the great police powers possessed by the European nations few genuine anarchists could escape, and the source of further infection would be, in great measure, cut off. Such a general treatment of anarchists would be a worthy subject for the consideration of the proposed peace conference in St. Petersburg, for the destruction of anarchism would go a long way to promote the peace and good-will of nations."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

"It is certain that the cause of liberty can not be furthered by such violent methods. Rather it will be discredited in the eyes of mankind. There is not a liberal or radical organization in Europe that will not be weakened because of the assassination of the empress of Austria. The thoughtless will identify liberty with anarchy, and the inevitable result will be a strengthening of the constituted authorities and a reaction in the direction of tyranny."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

"Once dispose of the editors, the authors, and the orators of anarchy, and the cause is dead. Once nail the Krapotkins, the Recluses, and the De Felices to their own responsibility, and the crimes which they now incite will cease to horrify the world. It is useless to seize here and there the ignorant wretches who hold the daggers, throw the bombs, and seek to annihilate human life and property, for, as fast as these creatures are punished, others will spring up to take their places. The only way to stamp out the evil is to stamp out the men who sow the seeds of murder and sedition among the masses."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"Tho the racial and political troubles in Austria represent deep-seated conditions which are not likely to prove amenable to any temporary influences, at the same time, the cementing effect of the bureaucracy machine and the personal prestige of the emperor, combined with the excess of loyalty and sympathy produced by the empire's collective sorrow, may carry the empire over its impending crisis. The appeal to the heart is as efficacious in politics at climatic moments as the appeal to the head. If Elizabeth's death should have such an effect her sacrifice, curiously enough, will prove of greater political effect than her entire life, which was spent wholly outside the influences that made for or against the empire."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"The civilized nations ought to move in this matter and, if possible, in concert. There ought to be a conference on the subject and an agreement reached and machinery provided for carrying it out, making it impossible for men of anarchistic sympathies or purposes to enjoy liberty. They ought to be hunted like wild and dangerous animals, and when run down locked up for their own good and the good of the world."—*The Star, Washington.*

"There are, as we have said, individual rich men who are of no benefit to the world, who live for themselves and who are despised by their fellows. But those in this country who hate the rich on general principles, and simply because they are rich, are few in number and of a kind with the anarchist who assassinated the queen of Austria."—*The Times, Richmond.*

Legality of the Boycott.—By a recent decision of the St. Louis circuit court the legality of the boycott is sustained. The bearings of the decision, under modern industrial conditions, are important. The Chicago *Evening Post* accounts the decision a logical application and extension of the progressive view of conspiracy, explaining that "the old common-law view regarded every organized attempt at injuring an individual or corporation in a business way as a criminal conspiracy; to-day the courts look not to the intent, but to the method." *The Post* continues:

"Judge Valliant dissolved a temporary injunction restraining the [local tailors'] union from boycotting a tailoring firm. He held that a boycott is a legal weapon or resource so long as no force or threats of force are employed. His reasoning is not indicated, but we infer that he deems it to be within the right of any combination of men to refuse to patronize a particular firm and to induce others to withhold their patronage. He can not see in such methods a departure from the essential principles of modern competitive industry. It is safe to say that this notion will ultimately prevail. Courts in Great Britain and America are unmistakably tending toward the definitive adoption of this principle. Yet two or three years ago only a stray judicial voice in a dissenting opinion had the temerity to uphold it against general criticism and disapproval.

"No doubt the St. Louis union welcomes the decision as a victory for organized labor. But there is another side to the question. If boycotting is legal, blacklisting must also be declared legal, for the black list is simply the employers' boycott. There is no difference between the two things. Labor strenuously objects to blacklisting and demands stringent laws against it. Will it be willing now to accord to employers the same right and weapon it asks for itself? We can not have two doctrines of conspiracy, and the modern doctrine, if it is to make boycotting without force legitimate, must also render blacklisting free and legal. Have the unions thought of this necessary result of their efforts in behalf of boycotting?"

THE VIVISECTION OF CHINA AND AMERICA'S RELATION TO IT.

ELISÉE RECLUS, the famous geographical writer, has presented a study of present conditions in China and sought to describe the factors which enter into the interesting problems now presented by that country, and, incidentally, the relation that America's interests sustain to those problems. He begins his study (*Atlantic Monthly*, September) by referring to the "Europeanizing" of Japan, which he considers "the great event of the century." He affirms that similar transformations are about to take place in China and all countries touched by similar influences, refuting "that oft-repeated assertion of the ethnologists, that *race* is a final and irreducible fact, and that no possible progress in the perception of scientific or moral truths can ever prevail against it."

The changes in Japan went to the very root of its political and social system, suppressing feudalism and substituting for it a bourgeois organization after the European model. There, too, as in European countries, "the pretensions of capital aiming at an absolute sovereignty of labor are confronted by Socialism," propagated on the same lines as in Europe and using the self-same phrases. The influences that have changed Japan are bound to be equally potent in China and are already working effectively, tho China has opposed a resistance ten or twelve times as great as that of Japan, by reason of a population ten times as large and a ceremonial routine ten centuries old. The transformation already expected must be looked for among the depressed masses of China rather than in the Government itself; and M. Reclus proceeds to show what has already been achieved among the lowest of the lowly. He mentions first the Tai-ping rebellion in 1850. This was a war which differed from all other Chinese revolutions in the fact that it had a foreign origin. The men provoking it were pure Chinese, and these men had been so influenced by the Christian missionaries that they adopted the Bible as their sacred book, raised Jesus Christ to the rank of their own gods, and recognized

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the Protestants of America and Europe as "brethren in the faith." These men would have succeeded in overturning the equilibrium of China, but for their acceptance of a wild visionary's guidance and their reckless attack upon European settlements along the Chinese coast, which brought down upon them troops of mercenaries of every nationality commanded by French, English, and American adventurers.

Science has penetrated into the Chinese schools, students are learning a new orientation of ideas, their horizon is widening. All is movement and transformation. Even European music is appreciated in Canton, Shanghai, Fu Chau, as the "music of the future." The nation is being modified to its depths, tho the clumsy machine of government remains obstinately conservative. All over the empire railroads are being built, and the populace has not arisen to stone the "red-haired" engineers. Steamboats have been launched and factories built, and Chinese workmen are operating these engines of revolution.

The emperor of China, saved by Europe from downfall in the Japanese war, turned over and went to sleep again. Last year he was rudely awakened by the seizure of Kiao-Chou by the Germans. What a commanding position Germany has taken, and how it involves the beginning of China's actual vivisection, is described by M. Reclus as follows:

"Situated nearer the center of China and its fertile plains than the towns on the gulf of Pechili, it is at the same time more easily accessible from the high seas; and it also communicates with the northern district by means of a level region, extremely busy and populous, where nothing would be easier than to construct a railway, and where advantage might even be taken of the bed of an ancient stream to dig a canal which would require no locks. Kiao-Chou would thus be connected with the opposite shore of the gulf of Pechili, and would command two seas. If this natural highway were closely guarded by German troops, it would cut off, so to speak, from the continent all the mountainous region to the east of Shantung, and it would sever from the empire and virtually absorb the extensive territory comprising the great port of Chi-fu and the much disputed military position of Wei-hai-Wei. Ten millions of people, together with strategic and commercial points of the utmost importance, have thus been detached, at one blow, from China, and brought within the sphere of German influence. Moreover, Kiao-Chou is the natural port of a mining region extremely rich in coal, and a concession has already been obtained for the construction of several railways which will ramify all over the interior, even to the promised land of the Yellow Sun."

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

JOE KLON DIKE: "Hello, old man! Didn't know you'd been over the trail; you're thinner'n a match."

WILL VOLUNTEER: "The Klondike's not the only anti-fat. I've been in camp for Uncle Sam." —*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

By way of parrying this master-stroke, Russia took an instantaneous resolve. She proceeded to seize an assemblage of ports of most political advantage to herself:

"Port Arthur and Talien-wan are like two bolts which secure the approach by sea to northern China, and Russia can draw or withdraw them at her will. Being essentially a continental power, she can thus pursue her victorious march across the continent of Asia without having to double the peninsula of Korea. Russian invasion, in this quarter, wears the aspect of a rising tide. From Slav to Mongolian, from Mongolian to Chinaman, the transitions are insensible. The southern frontier of Siberia is being altered, so to speak, before our eyes, for a distance of thousands of miles; the fact being that the immense territory comprising Kashgaria, Mongolia, and Manchuria, which is being gradually Russified by the prestige of the White Czar, covers an extent of fifteen hundred thousand square miles—a territory almost seven times as large as France, and containing a population of at least thirty millions. It is plain that the balance of the world is going to be greatly affected by an historical phenomenon which at first sight seemed unimportant."

M. Reclus says there is but one other power after Russia that can aim with any chance of success at the permanent annexation of the Flowery Kingdom, and that power is Japan. The Japanese archipelago offers a sort of preliminary step to the shores of the Flower of the Midland, and, but for European intervention, the Japanese would have effected a solid lodgment in China. But the fragment on which their hearts were especially set was Korea, and Russia has generously conceded to Japan the first place in the protectorate established there.

England's seizure of Wei-hai-Wei M. Reclus declares to be absolutely of no value to the English except that it furnishes a station for docks and arsenals, and it was taken under peril of wounding the sensibilities of the Japanese and throwing them back upon a closer alliance with Russia. Indirectly, however, English prestige has been strengthened by the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila by the Americans; for the Orientals look upon America and England as the same nation under two administrations. The sudden taking of Manila changed within a few hours the equilibrium of the world. The Monroe doctrine perished on May 1, and in its stead has sprung up that world-wide doctrine "a free land for free men."

M. Reclus asks what is to become of China in this squabble of the nations about her territory. He sees no "yellow peril" ahead, for the Chinese centuries ago passed their belligerent age. They will never fight without compulsion, and will never again invade Europe as the Huns and Mongols did in days of yore. "The civilized world is no more hemmed in by barbarians, as it was at the downfall of the Roman empire. It is the barbaric regions, on the contrary, which have become rapidly diminishing fragments, melting like icicles in the sun."

Nor does M. Reclus believe that China will menace the economic and material prosperity of Europe and the New World. As an evidence that we need not fear their competition in the labor market, he points out that the Chinese who have come to the New World are fast learning how to get for their work the same wages that other people get, "while at the same time, how many Irish workmen, Lombard *contadini*, and Russian *moujiks* are painfully striving to keep soul and body together, at famine prices—prices quite as low as those of which the poorest Japanese complains."

M. Reclus continues:

"There will be no change in the relations of labor and capital save this: that they will henceforth contend upon a broader stage; that all social questions will be discussed openly, before the great public, with a full understanding on the part of the opponents that their struggle involves the disinherited in all parts of the globe. Everything now assumes an international character; and as the Americans have set out in the present war by enlarging the narrow bounds of the Caribbean Sea so as to take in the seas of the far East, so every labor crisis hereafter, every strike and lockout, every lowering or raising of wages, will be propagated from country to country, as far as the ends of the earth. What passes in China or Japan will affect Europe and America; and the events which take place among ourselves will make part of the history of our autochthones."

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MILITARY STORY OF THE PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

THE campaign of nineteen days in Porto Rico under command of Major-General Miles, being cut short by the signing of the protocol of peace, has been described but scrappily in the daily press. In *The Army and Navy Journal* we find the following comprehensive account from a military standpoint:

"The expedition to Porto Rico left Guantanamo bay July 21, 1898. It was composed of nine transports, convoyed by the *Massachusetts*, *Dixie*, *Gloucester*, *Cincinnati*, *Columbia*, *Annapolis*, *Leyden*, and *Wasp*.

General Miles was on the *Yale*, commanded by Captain W. C. Wise, United States navy. The expedition had been 'advertised' for two weeks by the New York papers to be on its way to Fajardo, on the northeast coast of the island, but *en route* General Miles ordered it to make for Guanica, on the south coast, and, passing through Mona Strait, it reached Guanica July 26. It is certainly extraordinary that on that date General Miles should write to the War Department: 'Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first,' when four days before the Washington despatches had announced that three expeditions would be sent to Porto Rico, 'and the first will land at Guanica under command of General Miles, and from Guanica it will go to Yauco and thence to Ponce!' It is evident that General Miles did not suspect that the department would be so liberal with his plans. He had with him four light batteries of the 3d and 4th Artillery, Loomis's Battery B, 5th Artillery, 6th Illinois Volunteers, 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, 206 recruits for the 5th Army Corps, 60 Signal Corps men and the 7th Hospital Corps, 3,415 all told, all of General Garrettson's brigade. Arriving at Guanica at daylight, the *Gloucester* went in and took the place with very slight opposition. In the afternoon the transports entered and began to discharge infantry and artillery at once. Guanica has a well-protected harbor and water deep enough for the larger transports within a few hundred feet of shore, while lighter vessels can go to the wharves. General Miles spoke highly of the cooperation of the fleet.

"The next day General Miles advanced to Yauco, five miles distant, the end of a short railroad to Ponce, fifteen miles further, having four men wounded in a skirmish. On the 28th the port of Ponce and the city itself were taken by the *Dixie*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, and *Gloucester* without opposition, and General Ernst's brigade sailed from Charleston, S. C., July 21, and disembarked there. General Wilson, corps commander, advanced immediately to Juana Diaz, about thirteen miles east of Ponce and on the one well-built military road of Porto Rico. He had the 2d and 3d Wisconsin, the 16th Pennsylvania, Lancaster's Light Artillery, and Troop C, Volunteer Cavalry, from New York.

"General Brooke, with Hain's brigade, 3d Illinois, 4th Pennsylvania and 4th Ohio, arrived, having left Newport News July 26, and the fleet commander, Captain Higginson, was requested to open the port of Arroyo, which he did easily August 5. We were then in possession of all the principal ports on the south coast, covering between fifty and sixty miles of that shore. Forward movements had begun before this, but the plan of the operations can best be understood by considering them as a whole.

"The object of all the movements was twofold, to occupy the island and to collect all the Spanish forces in San Juan and capture them there if not taken earlier. On the west coast there are two important ports, Mayaguez and Aguadillo. On the north coast, in the western half, is Arecibo, and in the eastern half San Juan. The eastern coast could be neglected, tho we landed a small force at Cape San Juan in anticipation of the approach of the main columns. The total strength of General Miles's forces was about 11,000 men. The Spaniards had about 8,000 regulars and 8,000 or 10,000 volunteers and Civil Guard.

"The first advance movement was made by General Schwan with the 11th Infantry, a battery, and some cavalry. He left Yauco on the 8th and passed without opposition the important town of San German, but met the enemy near the Rosario River on the 10th. The Spaniards were about 1,000 strong and were driven off in the direction of Lares, northeast of their position, thereby uncovering Mayaguez, which we occupied next day without opposition. This was the most severe engagement we have had in Porto Rico, and cost us two killed and Lieutenant Byron, 8th Cavalry, and fourteen men wounded. General Schwan went on toward Aguadillo, but was stopped by the news of peace. Twenty miles east of his line of march is a nearly parallel road running from Arecibo, on the north coast, down to Adjuntas, from which place one road runs southwest to Yauco, and the other southeast to Ponce. Gen. Guy V. Henry was ordered to advance along this road with Garrettson's brigade. He found the road difficult, but encountered no opposition, and, passing through Adjuntas and Utuado finally occupied Lares and arrived within fifteen or eighteen miles of Arecibo. The road had been reconnoitered in advance by Gen. Roy Stone, with a road party.

"The main operations in General Miles's plan were to be the advances along the great military road from Ponce to San Juan. This is a remarkably fine work, costing a million and crossing the island by the only good road in Porto Rico. It climbs the mountains to the crest near Aibonito, is well paved and usually well bridged.

"From his camp near Juana Diaz General Wilson advanced with Ernst's brigade to Coamo, where he had an engagement August 9, in which five men of the 16th Pennsylvania were wounded. He moved on toward Aibonito and found the enemy very strongly entrenched there in a place where the road winds sharply through the mountains. He felt the enemy with artillery, losing one killed and four wounded. General Wilson sent to demand the surrender of the town, but the commander was a soldier and answered: 'Tell General Wilson to stay where he is if he wants to avoid the further shedding of blood!' There was no means of flanking the place until General Brooke could come up, and no attempt to force it was made. While he was still observing it the news of peace arrived.

"There were two ways of flanking the position at Aibonito. One road runs on the west of it from Coamo northward to Babbanquitas, in the rear of the enemy. The other runs from Arroyo, or rather from Guayama, the important city which Arroyo serves as port, to Cayey, where the military road turns northward. The situation will be understood when we say that the military road does not cross the island directly, but runs east nearly parallel with the southern coast for forty miles from Ponce to Cayey, where it is not more than twelve or fifteen miles from the coast. General Brooke, advancing with Hains's brigade, the 4th Ohio, 8th Illinois and Missouri batteries, from Guayama, would approach Aibonito from the eastern or Cayey side, while General Ernst's brigade came up from the western side, and if desired a third force could go round to the rear at Barranquitas.

"General Brooke sent out a reconnoitering force as early as the 8th of August and met the enemy three or four miles north of Guayama, losing five men wounded. The real advance was not made until August 12, when General Brooke, breaking camp at daylight, passed Guayama by noon, and at 3 o'clock found the enemy in their old position. The attack was beginning in good

MARK (in tears): "Give it back to me, Algy; you've played with it long enough!" —*The Journal, New York.*

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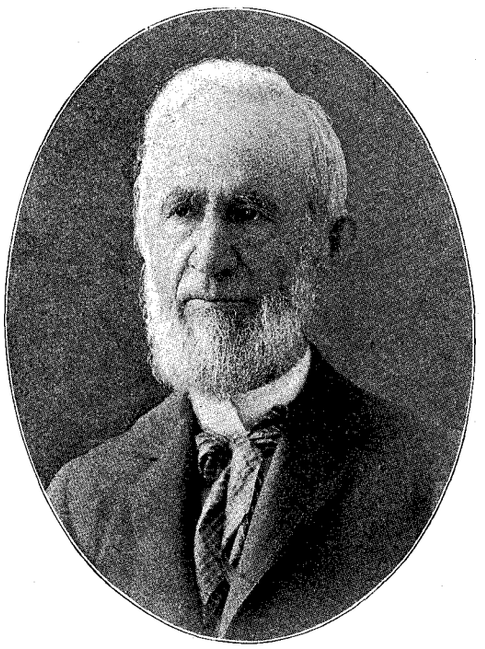
order, but General Brooke was unfortunately in telegraphic communication with headquarters, and just as the gunners were sighting their first piece Lieutenant McLaughlin, of the Signal Corps, galloped up with the news of the peace. General Brooke said: 'You came fifteen minutes too soon. The troops will be disappointed.' And they were.

"So ends the well-planned campaign of Porto Rico. It was a great operation *in petto*, and with 11,000 men General Miles was able to arrange the occupation of an island 108 miles long and 37 broad so skilfully that he always had two columns within supporting distance. We occupied about one third the island with a loss of three killed and twenty-eight wounded, against a preponderating force. The opposition we encountered was not spirited, except at Aibonito and the Rosario River, but we could have forced the conclusion with equal certainty, tho, of course, with greater loss if stoutly met.

"Since the armistice we have entered the harbor of San Juan as far as permitted by a ship sunk in the fairway. Captain-General Macias seems to accept the situation, and the surrender of the island is one of the few definite and conceded articles of the protocol. When General Miles entered Ponce he declared the purpose of annexation clearly, and the people everywhere have accepted the situation with welcome."

THE LATE THOMAS M. COOLEY.

THE death of Thomas M. Cooley, noted jurist and constitutional lawyer, occurred at Ann Arbor, Mich., September 12. He was born in Attica, N. Y., in 1824, was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1846, became justice of the state supreme court in 1864, and retired in 1885 after having served as chief justice for



JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY.

a number of years. In 1881, he assumed the professorship of constitutional and administrative law in the University of Michigan, with which institution his name was thereafter identified. Among his best-known works are: "Constitutional Limitations," a handbook on "Constitutional Law," and editions of Blackstone's "Commentaries" and Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States." He served as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1887 to 1891; but it was as an authority on constitutional law that he gained reputation. The New York *Evening Post*, in a sketch of his career, says:

"For the thirty years succeeding the war, from 1865 on, there was perhaps no lawyer in the United States so universally conceded to be of the first rank as Judge Cooley. We do not remember to have heard his preeminence as a judge and commentator questioned even in private. Nor was there ever any question of the field in which his abilities lay. He was the first authority in the United States, and consequently in the world, on the whole class of topics which come under the head of constitutional construction, and especially constitutional limitation of legislative powers. In other countries the decision of such matters has not been made to turn on the precise force to be given to the phraseology of written constitutions, and in them such a career as Judge Cooley's would have been impossible. In the United States the most important questions of government and private right may come before the courts in the form of disputes about 'the meaning of a word in the dictionary.' Hence questions of interpretation and construction—what a civilian would call hermeneutics—have had for the ablest American lawyers great fascination. Whatever may be thought of the advantages and disadvantages of the system, it forms the web and woof of our legal fabric, and unless the whole character of our government is changed is likely to remain such. In our time, it has been given additional importance by the adoption in the various States of a host of new constitutional provisions designed to impose new limitations upon the legislature, provisions which have brought into view, especially in the newer States, points of law affecting life, liberty, property, contract, and political right—in other words, the very basis of society itself, of which Marshall and Story and Kent never dreamed. If any judge of our day could bear comparison with these great predecessors, it was undoubtedly Judge Cooley."

"ARISTOCRACY AND EVOLUTION."

"ALL civilization is the work of aristocrats," said Renan, and Mr. W. H. Mallock makes this proposition the motto of his recent elaborate work on the rôle of aristocracy—the men of ability—in the industrial evolution of society. Mr. Mallock's book, entitled "Aristocracy and Evolution," is "a study of the rights, the origin, and the social functions of the wealthier classes." It is an attack upon "industrial democracy" in all its forms—upon Socialism, trades-unionism, and the cooperative movement. It has been hailed by critics as a protest against the leveling tendencies of the time, the apotheosis of "the masses," and the neglect of individual claims. Mr. Malleck, it has been said, reasserts the rights of the exceptional few, the capable minority, and shows that inequality of wealth is directly due to inequality of intellectual and moral ability.

The fundamental thesis of Mr. Mallock's work is this: The slow and gradual improvement of society is the product of the small, unconscious efforts of the ordinary men, while all great steps in human progress, all rapid and memorable achievements, are the result of the conscious efforts of great men. In industrial relations, labor and the masses would be to-day exactly where they were two hundred years ago but for the inventions, skill, and energy of the industrial generals and captains. These great men require and are entitled to exceptional reward, and the possession of wealth is *prima facie* evidence of ability.

Mr. Mallock himself thus summarizes the argument of his work:

"The object of this present work, so far as the question of wealth and its distribution is concerned, has been to show how absolutely false to fact are the [socialistic] theories to which this impracticable discontent [of labor] is due, and how intellectually ludicrous is the position of the school of thinkers who imagine that such theories represent accurate science. They represent the employing classes as possessing exceptional strength merely because they are accidentally the possessors of capital. The actual truth is that these classes are the possessors of capital because they themselves or their fathers have possessed exceptional strength. The employing classes contribute to the processes of production not less than the employed; in certain cases they contribute incalculably more, and in every sense they contribute as truly; and they contribute not primarily because they possess capital, but because as a class they possess exceptional faculties, of which the capital possessed by them is at once the creation and the instrument. In other words, the inequalities which Socialists regard as accidental are the natural result of the inequalities of

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human nature, and constitute also the sole social conditions under which men's unequal faculties can cooperate toward a common good.

"Socialists contend that the source of all power is in the multitude. It is impossible to imagine a greater or more abject error. The multitude, or the mass of average men, the men undistinguished by any exceptional faculties, are the source of certain powers, or, rather, thy possess certain powers. That is true, but what may these powers be? Their most striking characteristic is their limitation. In the domain of industry the many, if left to themselves, could produce only a very small amount, which would have, moreover, no appreciable tendency to increase. In the domain of government they could initiate the simplest movements only and carry out only the simplest measures. The powers which they actually possess under existing circumstances are as much greater than these as the man is greater than the child; but these added powers, acquired by the average man or by the many, do not depend upon average men alone. They are developed only with the development of another set of powers altogether—the powers belonging to the exceptional men or to the few; and if these latter powers were impaired the former would be impaired also. In the domain of production and the domain of government alike, not all, but nearly all, the powers of a democracy presuppose the powers of a *de facto* aristocracy, and altho they modify them, they depend upon them. Here are the two factors or forces which we can never get rid of unless we get rid of civilization altogether. . . . . .

"In order that any satisfactory solution of our industrial difficulties may be arrived at, it is necessary that employers and employed alike should each recognize the importance of the part played by the other, the nature and the extent of the other's strength, and the permanent need each has of the other's strenuous cooperation. If there is anything sacred in the rights of the poorest wage-earners, there is something equally sacred in those of the greatest millionaires; and if the latter are capable of abusing their powers, so also are the former; but nothing will tend to prevent their abuse of it so much as the recognition that such an abuse on either side is possible. If there is any wisdom and power in the cumulative opinions of ordinary men, there is another kind of wisdom and another kind of power in the ideas, the insight, the imagination, and the strength of will which belong to exceptional men; and these last, tho they may give effect to what the many wish, do so only because they represent what the many do not possess. . . . . .

"The human race progresses because and when the strongest human powers and the highest human faculties lead it; such powers and faculties are embodied in and monopolized by a minority of exceptional men. These men enable the majority to progress, only on condition that the majority submit themselves to their control; and if all the ruling classes of to-day could be disposed of in a single massacre, and nobody left but those who at present call themselves 'the workers,' these workers would be as helpless as a flock of shepherdless sheep, until out of themselves a new minority had been evolved to whose order the majority would have to submit themselves, precisely as they submit themselves to the orders of the ruling classes now, and whose rule, like the rule of all new masters, would be harder and more arbitrary and less humane than the rule of the old."

Mr. Mallock argues that wealth in industry represents the reward of ability exactly as titles, honors, high office, and leadership represent the reward of ability in politics, war, and government. The very rich are the ablest; the moderately rich men of moderate ability, and the poor men of little ability. Under any industrial system, he says, the ablest would demand and obtain the greatest reward, but under the wage system the many are better off because the few compete fiercely among themselves for the opportunity of directing the labor of the many, thus increasing production and the share of the many. On this point Mr. Mallock says:

"The struggle which produces economic progress is not a general struggle which pervades the community as a whole; neither is it a struggle between the majority and an exceptionally able minority, in which both classes are struggling for what only one can win, and in which the gain of the one involves the loss of the other. But it is a struggle which is confined to the members of the minority alone, and in which the majority can play no part as antagonists whatever. It is not a struggle among the community generally to live, but a struggle among a small section of the community to lead, to direct, to employ the majority in the best way; and this struggle is an agent of progress because it tends to result, not in the survival of the fittest man, but in the domination of the greatest man."

Mr. Mallock criticizes at great length the entire school of modern sociologists for studying men as aggregates and entirely ignoring individual differences. He asserts that social and political science is sterile and stagnant because of this vice of method. Practical science, he asserts, must study social groups and divisions rather than social organisms. Intellectual and moral differences in the members of a society may be ignored by the philosophical historian, but they are all-important to the economist and legislator. Mr. Mallock says:

"For those who study the human society as a whole, who survey it as speculative and remote observers, the inequalities of intellect may, it is quite true, be neglected as safely as the inequalities of the surface of a planet are neglected by the astronomer who is engaged in calculating its revolutions. But because these latter inequalities are nothing to the astronomer, it does not follow that they are nothing to the engineer and the geographer. To the astronomer the Alps may be an infinitesimal and negligible excrescence, but they were not this to Hannibal or the makers of the Mount Cenis tunnel. What to the astronomer are all the dikes in Holland? But they are all the difference to the Dutch between a dead nation and a living one."

Sociologists like Professor Giddings have spoken highly of Mr. Mallock's book as replete with profound and original observations and as adding several important generalizations to social science. But the application of the "great-man" theory to industry has been criticized even by orthodox writers and defenders of the present industrial system as strained, superficial, and defective. Hostile critics characterize the work as bold special pleading; Mr. Mallock's definition of "ability" as a productive power distinct from "labor" is held to be specious and impossible.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIES of statesmen all remind us we should make our lies sublime.—*Life, New York.*

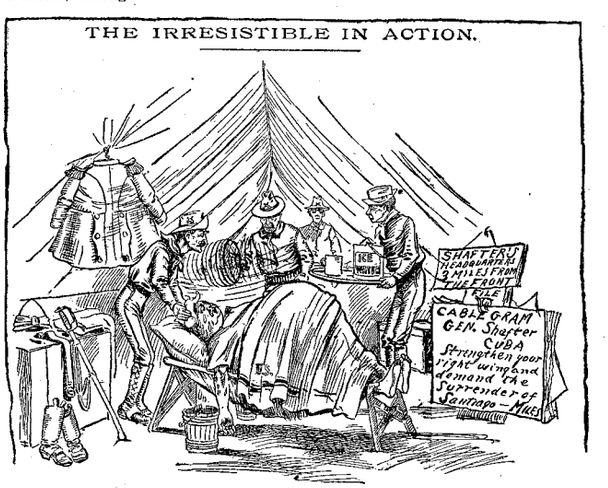
SPAIN leads the procession, so far as the disarmament of Europe is concerned.—*The Press, New York.*

SO far Mr. Alger has been unable to make dates for a peace jubilee in the War Department.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

IT will be observed that all the Populists in the middle of the road are not headed in the same direction.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"WHAT did you do while you were away on your vacation?"

"Sat around while my wife was dressing for meals most of the time."—*The News, Chicago.*


THE IRRESISTIBLE IN ACTION.
SHAFTER'S DASH AND DARING SAVED THE DAY AT SANTIAGO
CABLEGRAM
GEN. Shafter
CUBA
Strengthen your right wing and demand the Surrender of Santiago — Alger

"Shafter's dash and daring saved the day at Santiago."—WAR DEPARTMENT BULLETIN. —*The News, Detroit.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

HUYSMANS'S RETIREMENT TO A CLOISTER.

JORIS KARL HUYSMANS, the French author, is about to retire from the busy world. He has ended a remarkable literary career in finishing the series "La-bas," "En Route," and "La Cathedrale," and now enters a cloister of the Benedictine monks.

C. A. Healy writes for the London *Outlook* an interesting sketch of Huysmans and his opinions on literature, the church, and politics in France:

"M. Huysmans has outlived his illusions, and the world to him meant naught but a gray desert, in which, even at the best, men were unhappy, and, at the worst, was a prolonged Calvary in which men suffered a living death. Unconsciously, M. Huysmans had adopted Schopenhauer's dictum that 'the wise men of all times have always said the same, and the fools, that is, the immense majority, of all time, have always done the same; that is to say, the opposite of what the wise have said.'

"Ever since the death of Guy de Maupassant, the author of 'En Route' has been living the life of a recluse. His work finished in the offices of the *ministère de la guerre*, he entered his apartments in the Rue de Sèvres to plunge into the mysticism of St. Teresa (whose life, he assured me, is second only to the 'Imitation of Christ' as a devotional work); to plan the evolution of Durtal, which was to be an autobiography; to make a vicarious atonement by pointing out to men who sought the things of this world that the way to happiness lay through the cloister, where by prayer, fasting, and meditation the mind became purified, and recognized at last that only by self-sacrifice and contrition was the world to be saved. Thus his past became anathema, and, with the exception of Guy de Maupassant and 'the Père Hugo,' whom he deeply loved and admired, he saw that his life was but a series of mistaken friendships and ideas, and this confirmed him in his religious fervor—I was near saying fanaticism. Occasionally this became painful, for, tho I have never seen M. Huysmans lose his philosophic calm, yet his words had a violence which belied his tranquil manner.

"The first time that I met M. Huysmans was in the spring of 1897. He had written a very fine article in *L'Echo de Paris* on the architectural carving of Notre-Dame and the Cathedral of Chartres. I wrote to him to ask his opinion on some point which I thought he had left obscure, and by next post a letter came, asking me to come and see him. I was rather surprised when I stood outside No. 13 Rue de Sèvres; the building was so modest in comparison with M. Huysmans's fame that one could explain it only by the belief that he wished to live the life of a hermit, or that his residence, like his character, was governed by religious associations. The latter theory is the correct one. Huysmans lives in the Rue de Sèvres because it is equidistant from all the celebrated churches of the Rive Gauche; he can get to St. Sulpice, St. Sévérin, St. Etienne du Mont, or St. Germain l'Auxerrois in ten or twelve minutes, and the Jesuit church is but a few doors farther along the Rue de Sèvres.

"He lives on the fourth floor, and the stairs which lead to his apartment remind one of a monastery; they are very narrow, very clean, and the light bursts through windows which are covered by imitation stained-glass pictures of saint and angel. The servant—M. Huysmans's old and faithful housekeeper—showed me into a tiny apartment replete with reliquaries, fragments of religious sculpture, pictures by Flemish artists, while one side of the room was taken up by a huge book-case, in which Rabelais jostled Montaigne, and Maupassant stood side by side with Hugo's poems and the 'En Route' series. I had no time to observe more, for a tall figure had entered the room, and said: 'Excuse me for having kept you waiting. Will you come in my *atelier?*'

"The most remarkable trait of Huysmans's face is the eyes, blue and innocent as those of a little child. You may notice the high forehead, half-hidden by masses of iron-gray hair, the Roman nose, which to a physiognomist might suggest combative power, and the delicate mouth and chin, but the gaze returns to the frank blue eyes which meet your own. His voice has a reminiscent tone which suggests continued reflection, and he gives a visitor the impression of a noble character spoiled by misanthropy. 'The heart knoweth its own bitterness,' and Huysmans has seen fit to expose his in his books; but, despite the melancholy of his opinions, he can laugh joyously as he recounts how the monks of La Trappe robbed him of his cigarettes, and how, after a week's fasting on vegetables, he ordered a mutton chop and a pint of Burgundy."

Huysmans thinks that Guy de Maupassant was decidedly the strongest figure in modern French literature. Even as conversationalist, Maupassant was a greater man than either Daudet or Zola. If you talked with him only a few minutes he always said something original, while Zola's or Daudet's talks were always commonplace. But Huysmans thinks Zola a very sincere man. He does not lie, because he does not know how, yet he has no tact. At present he is being used by the Jews, who are about to cause civil war in France. Huysmans went on to denounce the Jews in France as a *sale race*. He had words equally bitter for the Catholic church, declaring that France is lost on account of the wickedness of its priests, politicians, and literary men. There is but one thing that can save the church and give it new life and vigor: if God in His wisdom would but allow us to be persecuted, then we might restore the ancient grandeur and glory of the Catholic faith.

Huysmans is a democratic Republican, but he is very severe on the Chamber of Deputies. All the parties are a set of fools, except the Socialists, and they are a gang of clever rogues. Christian Socialism is the greatest absurdity in the century.

Huysmans closed the interview with the following remark: "I have promised my friends, the Benedictine monks, to take the preliminary vows this year. My literary life is ended. I have finished my work and feel free to enter a cloister, where I shall perhaps go on writing 'St. Lydwine'; I am not sure. I am heartily sick of the world and its little loves and hates. If you set your heart on anything, it fails, it breaks; God will not have a rival. Adieu, *peut-être pour toujours.*"

ENGLISH ENTHUSIASM OVER A NEW AMERICAN CRITIC.

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, in an essay on Whitman a few months ago, expressed a very poor opinion of English critics. The English critics, in truly scriptural style, now retaliate by expressing a very high opinion of Mr. Chapman as a critic; and, indeed, hail him as the first great American critic to put in an appearance.

The occasion for this expression of opinion is the publication in book form of a number of Mr. Chapman's critical essays, under the title of "Emerson and Other Essays." Most or all of these essays were published in American periodicals, and several of them have been quite fully reproduced in our columns (LITERARY DIGEST, February 20, February 27, May 29, July 31, 1897).

The London *Academy* and the London *Spectator* seem to have "discovered" Mr. Chapman simultaneously. The former begins its critique by apologizing for the fact that America has not until now produced a great critic. Its literature has largely been only a reflection of European thought slightly modified by the medium. Nor can a new note be expected from us until the dominant impulse of material progress receives a check. A nation must finish making itself before it can make literature. But when America slacks the machinery and develops the imagination, *The Academy* does not see why our literature should not be in the highest sense critical. We are in a back-water of the main stream of human thought, but yet in a back-water through which a sufficient current passes to prevent it from becoming stagnant. The American writer is sufficiently akin in his quality of thought to European

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literature to give it his sympathy, and sufficiently detached from it to produce original ideas.

The Academy then proceeds to speak at some length "of the really rather notable essays of Mr. John Jay Chapman"; and this is what it says:

"Merely as a writer, Mr. Chapman does not attract us very much. We acknowledge in him many merits. He is vigorous, incisive, terse. He makes quite clear to himself what he means to say, and says it straight. And the total effect is, in our ears at least, a little *staccato*, a little smart, even a little flashy. Like certain writers of our own, Mr. Chapman is so anxious to put off the frippery of conventional literary diction, that he assumes with undue readiness the frippery of slang. For instance, it comes upon us with a jar, outside the columns of a newspaper, to be told, as Mr. Chapman does not hesitate to tell us, that this or that would 'write up' into a monograph. Would 'write up'; does not this smack somewhat of the 'barbaric yawp'? But as for the matter of Mr. Chapman's disquisitions, it seems to us again and again uncommonly good. To begin with, it is his own. With a quite adequate equipment of scholarship, Mr. Chapman yet sees, and sees clearly, for himself. He is singularly free from that

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

trick of gravely repeating commonplaces which seems inherent in the method of some even of the most eminent critics. He does not take up a subject unless he has something really to add, to elucidate. And, therefore, even where you disagree with him most, it is at least not waste of time to hear what he has to say. He may not be final, for all his attitude of finality; but certainly he will be suggestive, stimulating. Besides seeing for himself, Mr. Chapman has the determination, so characteristic of what is best in the distinctively modern attitude to things, to see precisely, to see the object as it is. Consequently his criticism is often, in appearance, destructive rather than constructive. Before you can get at what a thing is in literature, you have to blow away and dispel so many popular phantasies of what it is not. Every considerable literary reputation becomes the *point de repère* for a whole flood of inexact thinking, accumulates in time such a deposit of falsehoods and misconceptions that the real outlines of the underlying personality often seem almost irretrievably lost. Instead of a man you have a lay-figure, the creation of a sentiment, surrounded with a halo of foolish praise and decked out with contradictory qualities of greatness. To attack such *idola fori*, to ruthlessly analyze and destroy such falsely idealized portraits, to get rid of all the sentimentality and fluff of popular criticism, is one of Mr. Chapman's favorite exercises."

Continuing, *The Academy* says that the two best essays in the book are those on Walt Whitman and Robert Louis Stevenson. There is good material in the essays on Emerson and Browning, but *The Academy* thinks that Mr. Chapman's manner of summing up his estimates in formulas does not suit itself to men of such large mold, men who touch life at so many points and are so inconsistent.

The Spectator is equally laudatory of Mr. Chapman. It says:

"The interesting part of Mr. Chapman's work is that he has something new to say about everything that he touches, and 'gives one to think' even where one is not disposed to agree. He can give happy expression to very happy thoughts, and summarize what we all know and feel in a phrase that brings it home, as when he talks of our passing through the 'age of the distribution of knowledge.' 'All the books of the older literatures are being abstracted and sown abroad in popular editions. Andrew Lang heads an army of organized workers who mine in the old literature, and coin it into booklets.' Even on the absorbing topic of Shakespeare the essayist can find new points in his 'Study of Romeo,' tho nothing quite so new as Mr. Buchanan's recent discovery that there is more beauty and poetry and humanity in Maeterlinck's last play than in all 'Romeo and Juliet' put together. Mr. Chapman's most interesting theory to us is that, whereas the contemporary high life depicted by Shakespeare has disappeared, the lower characters survive because the lower types are more enduring. 'No one of us has ever known a Mercutio. But England swarms with old women like Juliet's nurse.' Yet the more favored criticism would probably be the other way—that Mercutio is delightful and the nurse a bore. There is no doubt that the popular taste, real or imagined, has lately voted out the Shakespearian clown, and reduced Dogberry and Launcelot to very small proportions. But we are inclined to agree with Mr. Chapman, and to hold that the pits and galleries are by no means of that opinion. Mr. H. A. Jones argued once that it is in spite of Titania and Oberon, and by right of Bottom and Quince, that the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' dreams on.

"Mr. Chapman's book is so tempting in its nature that we find ourselves nearly at the end of our space without having touched on Emerson, the most interesting and fullest part of it. Naturally so, because Mr. Chapman is an American, and his views of America's position on the threshold of the world of letters is large, and strong, and true. It is because he writes so well from an American's point of view that his work has so interested us; and we do not remember having seen Emerson's figure so clearly brought out before. His style has never tempted the English into making a popular man of him, whereas the Americans were the first to introduce Browning to his meed of popularity. But there is no doubt of the extraordinary influence he exercised in America. Not Rossetti himself was more absolute in founder's rights. And there is a charm in reading him, from the oneness of thought which pervaded all his work, which Mr. Chapman has clearly seized and carefully insists on."

The One Musical Instrument that Can Not Be Improved.—The violin is the one musical instrument, observes a writer in *Chambers's Journal*, that inventors can not improve. Not only that, but a violin made to-day is not and can never be as good as the violin made three hundred years ago. Says this writer further:

"When you come to think of it, it is a curious and bewildering circumstance that, in a world and in an age where progress is one of the laws of existence, the violin should be to-day, not only as to form and all essential details, exactly what it was some three hundred years ago, but that it is even now a less perfect instrument than it was when the old masters were warming their gluepots and mixing their vaunted varnish and chipping out their blocks of wood in the little Italian town of Cremona, now two centuries back. Mr. Gladstone has said somewhere that to perfect that wonder of travel, the locomotive, has not required the expenditure of more mental strength and application than to perfect a violin. But then you can put the locomotive into the march of progress; the violin you can't. In this respect it stands alone among musical instruments.

"Flutes have been improved, new types of clarinet have been evolved, the harpsichord and the spinet have given place to the

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pianoforte, organs have come to be controlled by electricity—everything, in short, in the way of musical instruments has tended toward advance and improvement, while the construction of the violin is numbered—at any rate by the enthusiasts who run the fiddle prices into four figures—among the arts which have been and are not. The experience of centuries and the ingenuity of many generations of skilled mechanics have been altogether unavailing, and violinists to-day are content to starve themselves that they may give hundreds, nay, even thousands, for instruments which did not produce tens when they first left the workshops at Cremona."

FRENCH IGNORANCE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"IN the four quarters of the globe," said Sydney Smith, "who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?" Tho this was said seventy-eight years ago (1820) the saying has continued to live and to disturb our national complacency from time to time. Now, it seems, much the same question is asked by a French critic concerning English books and plays. Gilbert de Voisins is the Frenchman who asks it, and *The Saturday Review* is the journal that publishes what he has to say in explanation. M. de Voisins is a representative of young France, and his explanation is not altogether complimentary to his own country. We quote from his article:

"While the lettered English, familiar with French, interest themselves in French work, the case is quite different across the Channel. Ask a Frenchman from among those who read and busy themselves with letters his notion of modern English literature, and you will discover a surprising ignorance. Of Swinburne he will have a recent knowledge drawn from the translations of Gabriel Mourey; Rossetti he will certainly know, and possibly Morris. Meredith he may know by repute, but his personal knowledge will not go beyond the fact that he is difficult to understand. As for the others, his eyes are veiled in ignorance. On the other hand, speak to him of Ibsen, Björnson, Strindberg, and the other polar stars, and he will pour out for you a sackful of knowledge, and a selection of anecdotes (the latter his fashion of being erudite). In the mode of the hour, he will praise the Latin races, that rich mine of filth; he will be acquainted with the flights of Gabriele d'Annunzio; the Duse and Ermete Novelli will have shown him that France has no monopoly of comedy, and that there is talent beside Mounet Sully and Sarah Bernhardt. In his superficial geography of literature, Spain will be marked by Echegaray and Germany by Hauptmann, Suderman, and Halbe.

"Why, with this wide, tho vague knowledge of continental letters, is there so profound an ignorance of what goes on in a country separated from us only by a little arm of the sea? The Frenchman's explanation would come pat: 'There are no books in England; people write there for the young miss.' I can not accept the excuse. The reason of our ignorance of English literature in particular seems to me to lie in our national absence of palate for what is not French; and I write this with no intention of paradox. Literary life in France is stringent and self-centered, and from its very intensity there comes a sloth regarding what is foreign to it. We have no appetite for the exotic until French talent has prepared us for it. When Ibsen rose on our horizon we were by no means astounded; we found in him an intimate knowledge of the very heart of the French drama, and could not be displeased at the flagrant and deliberate neglect of its rules, as that was only an inverse tribute to them. The dialog frequently recalls Dumas *fils*, and with the symbolism a whole school of French writers has made us familiar. The genius of the man was palatable to us, as it came flavored with a familiar sauce. This literary snobbery has diffused itself over the Continent, and for my own part, as a Frenchman, I have my hosanna ready for the first Bulgarian dramaticulist who shall prove to me his knowledge of Emile Augier.

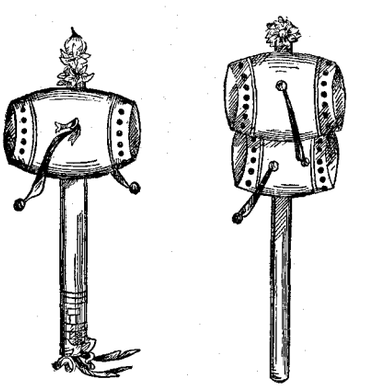
"Perhaps there has been a balance of wisdom in our admirations, but I do not wish to debate whether advertisement or merit has swayed us the more. My point is that in continental literature we have explored, we have discovered, and we have praised, but English literature remains hidden from us in the mists of an *Ultima Thule*.

"There are two reasons for this state of affairs. The first I have already explained to be the barrenness of your English drama. You have Arthur Pinero and H. A. Jones, who are passable; and Bernard Shaw, whose extraordinary talent has until now failed of a hearing. Besides these, what a multitude of rewarmed dishes by dramatists who, by an accident, are not grocers, and, most significant of all, what a swarm of translations! And yet the drama is the high tribune from which the eternal verities are declaimed across the frontiers and the seas. The second reason is more general. English literature has a proud history; its great men are truly national, and its temple is filled with images adorable and inspiring, and, above all, of their own kind. If we wish to cross the threshold of the temple and tardily share the joys of the worshipers, we have a long Pilgrim's Progress before us. The greatest of your works, apart from difficulties of translation almost insurmountable, are foreign to us in matter and form. It is on the unknown that we must embark. Your great men are too different from ours, and, above all, they are too English for us. Your literature is too national to be universal. Only when the lapse of time has given it the new heritage of belonging to the universal country of the past, only then shall we admire it with knowledge."

CHINESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NO country is more devoted to music than China. There, says Laura B. Starr, no marriage celebration is complete without music; a band of music is as essential to every burial as a grave is; and all religious rites, all processions, and all games, including archery, must have music for a feature. Tho the loud and clamorous tone of Chinese music has no attraction for a European, their musical instruments, so ingeniously made and highly decorated, never fail to interest.

Chinese music is clamorous and clanging because the Chinese believe that such sounds appease angry gods and evil spirits, a great abundance of whom they always have on hand. They have eight instruments for making their ritual music: the bell, the flute, the drum, the sonorous stone, the fife, the plume, the shield, and the ax. The last three make no music, but are used as decoration or emblem in the musical ceremonies, and are enumerated as musical instruments. In every ceremony there are always two instruments of each kind, sometimes as many as four or six, never an odd number, in order to emphasize the duality of the Chinese people. For instance, one drum announces the beginning of the music and its mate strikes the last note; one bell calls, and its counterpart answers.



CHINESE BARREL DRUMS.

Every musical program is cut and dried, number of instruments, pieces of music, gestures, words, singers, etc. These programs are found in three thousand ceremonial laws which are of universal usage. Every nod of the emperor is put down and accompanied by drum-taps.

Miss Starr, who writes for *Music* (September), speaking of the Chinese scale and more in detail of the instruments, says:

"The Lus, or twelve notes of the Chinese scale, which answer to the twelve moons, are credited in their mythology to the magic bird Foung-haung and his mate. As Lyng-lun was walking

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through a bamboo forest one day, so the legend runs, he heard these notes; the six odd ones, called yang, were uttered by the male bird, and the six even ones, called yin, were the notes of his mate. Lyng-lun cut a bamboo and tuned it to each note as he heard it; when the song was finished he had twelve bamboos which he bound together and named the Lus; these notes are symbolical of the voices of men and women.

"The sound of stone to the ears of a Celestial is the most beautiful tone in the world; 'less tart and rasping than the sound of metal, more bright than the sound of wood, more brilliant and sweet than either.'

CHINESE YU.

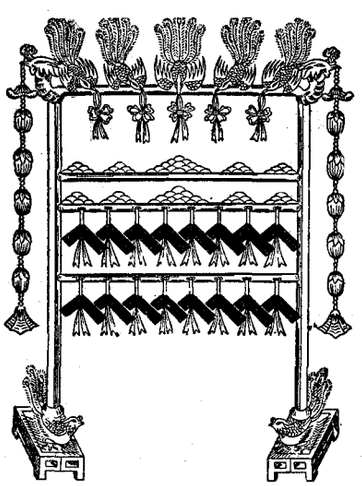
"They use the sonorous stone singly or in chimes of sixteen, and esteem them so highly as to select specimens for their use with great care and regard for color. The majority are used plain, that is, simply cut and polished, but occasional specimens are carved in the most fantastic shapes; they represent various deities, birds, and fish, and are otherwise decorated with streaming ribbons and heavy silken tassels.

"The stone-chime is one of the most ancient and highly prized of instruments in China. It is said to have been in common use among the ancient emperors who preceded that infamous She-Hwang-ti. It was he who ordered all books, written matter, and musical instruments to be burned. It would have been lost to posterity but for the fortunate accident of these chimes falling into a well, from which it was afterward recovered. From this model all the modern ones have been made.

"The single stone is called Tse-King, and a chime of sixteen is known by the name of Pien-King. The common shape of these stones is that of a carpenter's square. They are cut out of jade or of a kind of black calcareous stone which is only to be found in certain localities. Both the single stone and the chime are suspended in frames, often elaborately carved with dragons and decorated with tassels. The sixteen stones are arranged in two rows, eight above and eight below."

MU-YU, OR WOODEN FISH.

The bell instruments are precisely the same as the stone-chimes in pitch, music, and notation, and, with the latter, are used exclusively for court and religious ceremonies. The bell-chimes give a note at the end of each word to imitate the pitch of the singers. The bell is very popular with the Chinese, as they believe its noise is particularly distasteful to the Ki by whom they fancy they are surrounded. Miss Starr describes at considerable length the various sorts of bells used in China to make music, most of which have no tongues of their own. The tiny bells with tongues, that hang under the eaves of all pagodas, fill the breeze with sweet music.



STONE-CHIME (PIEN-KING).

But the gongs used in the Buddhist temples for theatrical presentations, and which make such a restless din, are by far the most popular of all musical instruments in China. These gongs are of all kinds and conditions. They are beaten at private houses to announce the arrival of a visitor. When they are heard in battle, it means retreat. This sound at weddings and funerals is for the purpose of driving away evil spirits.

As for drums:

"The Chinese have seventeen kinds of drums, ranging from the large one suspended in temples to those of lesser size and divers shapes used in war, in theaters, and in bands; in fact, the drum seems to be the most universal instrument. It has no special relation to any of the musical notes, but without it the Chinese can not harmonize their various instruments. The drum which gives the sweetest and most mellow tone has a handful of rice husks inside it, which softens the sound wonderfully."

The Chinese have a number of other musical instruments even more whimsical and fantastic.

The Yu is an instrument of percussion. It is called "the stopper," because it is struck at the end of each verse. At the end of each strophe, the player strikes the creature on the head three times, and thrice rapidly draws his stick across the edge of the teeth. Its sound is as bizarre as its appearance.

The Chinese also have the castanet. It consists of two slabs of red wood, connected with silk cords, which are struck with a third red slab to make time. Of stringed instruments there is an infinite variety. The Ch'in is the most elaborate of all. It contains five strings, to represent the five elements. The upper part is made round, to represent the firmament; the bottom is flat, as they supposed the earth to be; and the thirteen studs stand for the twelve moons and the intercalary moon. Nearly all their other stringed instruments are modifications of the Ch'in.

The Chinese also have a number of wind instruments, a great variety of flutes, which are played on all occasions. The Sheny is the most important of these, and its music is said to be very sweet. Its mouthpiece resembles a spout, and the Sheny in principle is said to be the parent of the grand organ.

"THE REAL MARK TWAIN."

MR. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS is, according to Carlyle Smythe, a pathetic figure—the victim of his own wit and humor. He detests the business of making fun for the world, and would do almost anything to avoid it if he could. But he can not. Nature laid out his work for him, and despite himself he has to perform it.

Mr. Smythe was with Mark in the latter's talking trip around the world, and undertakes in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (September) to reveal this serious side of the humorist's character. He begins with an incident that exhibits one of the penalties that humor brings. Mr. Clemens on his recent tour visited the famous "Towers of Silence" in India, and one of the party desired to make a snap-shot of the scene, but permission was peremptorily refused. This privilege had always been accorded to other traveling parties, and Mr. Smythe anxiously asked why it should be denied them. A Parsee friend present replied without hesitation: "They are afraid Mark Twain wants the picture for the purpose of making fun of the Towers."

Beneath the foam of fun and fancy, Mr. Smythe assures us, there is in Mr. Clemens's nature a current of deep and suggestive thought; and there are abundant proofs in "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," that the writer has quite as firm a grasp of some of the profound problems of life as many of the specialists have. Another evidence of the real seriousness of his character is the fact that, among his books, his own preference is for "The Prince and the Pauper" and "Joan of Arc," which are certainly not the favorites of the public. Fundamentally the author of "The Innocents Abroad" appears to be a sedate savant who has been seduced from the paths of high seriousness by the fatal sense of the ridiculous. This view, says Mr. Smythe, is further shown in the well-known detestation Mark Twain has always had for the frivolity and lubricity of the French character and in the homage he has paid to the seriousness and solidity of the Germans. He has a curious gluttonous literary appetite for nearly all kinds of books except books of poetry. Of the poets he reads Browning

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only, and, strange to say, on Thackeray, Goldsmith, and Addison he never could expend a minute. His natural taste has been debauched by newspaper reading. He delights to pore over even a dull newspaper, and will pick up one in preference to any book. But for all this he is by no means indifferent to serving craftsmanship in letters. He now spends a great deal of time revising his manuscript. He wrote "The Innocents Abroad" in two months, averaging five thousand words per day. "Following the Equator," a book about the same size, required eight months, besides the time occupied in making notes.

We quote further from Mr. Smythe:

"During the inception of a work, Mr. Clemens lives a life of ascetic seclusion, scorning all exercise and recreation. He goes into his study at about nine in the morning, and will not leave his manuscript till toward seven in the evening. During the interval, the only nourishment he allows himself is tobacco, which, roughly speaking, he smokes all day. The constitution which tolerates this abuse is the puzzle of physicians, for altho the pulse and temperature are commonly suspiciously abnormal, Mr. Clemens enjoys tolerably robust health. The book finished and despatched to the publisher, its author proceeds to forget it as speedily as possible, and ordinarily succeeds. Lockhart relates how, when 'The Bride of Lammermoor' was placed for the first time, in its complete shape, in Scott's hands, its author did not recollect one single incident, character, or conversation; and again, Thackeray states that when once looking over some back numbers of 'Pendennis,' he came upon 'a passage which I had utterly forgotten as if I had never written it.' But Sir Walter dictated 'The Bride' at a time when he was in great physical pain, and the composition of 'Pen' was interrupted by a severe illness. Mr. Clemens forgets the incidents and passages in his books with provoking and inexplicable regularity. An instance of this he records in his latest volume. It was at his first reading in Melbourne, when the boys in the gallery shouted out, as soon as he appeared on the stage, 'Is he dead, Mark?' The author failed to place the incident referred to until some hours after. Again in the same city a lady asked him to include in his program the story of the yellow dog. For the life of him he could not recall the faintest outline of that story, and it was only after mentioning the request to his wife that he was reminded of the incident in 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,' the latest book he had published.

"The labor squandered by Mr. Clemens upon the construction of his sentences is largely its own reward; and his experiences testify to the fallibility of criticism in even amusing measure. Upon no work has he lavished more care than upon 'Joan of Arc,' which is the result of seven years' labor. As the narrative purports to be from the pen of Le Sieur de Conte, page and secretary to Joan, a simple-minded, uncultured country squire, Mr. Clemens's object was to throw off his usual style, and affect one of simple, straightforward unadorned English. The divergence of opinions, even among leading critics, upon his literary style has been so hopelessly irreconcilable that it is not surprising that during twenty-five years no book has been sent, with Mr. Clemens's permission, 'for review.' Upon Mark Twain's style there must necessarily be different opinions. Moreover, his performances are unequal. He is as a prose-writer probably at his worst in 'The Innocents Abroad'; at his best in 'The Prince and the Pauper' and 'Huck Finn.' Nor is he insensible of his failings in this respect. One evening, at a dinner party in Lahore, a gentleman remarked, 'Oh, Mr. Clemens, I was glancing through "The Innocents Abroad" the other day, and was surprised to discover a glaring error in grammar.' 'If you only found one,' replied Mr. Clemens, 'you were fortunate. The last time I looked at it, to refresh my memory of a passage, I discovered scores.' But there is one feature in Mark Twain's written page that merits notice: he has never found it needful to step outside the covers of an English dictionary to express his thoughts. He has never been guilty of that parade of erudition which finds expression in the use of stereotyped foreign quotations that, far from im roving the sentence into which they are imported, debase it as a specimen of good English. In this respect his style and diction, altho possibly, as Mr. Lang avers, purely American, are not unworthy of imitation by many who, as Mr. Lang himself, variegate their pure English with hackneyed quotations.

"Matthew Arnold, after spending an evening with Mark Twain at Hartford, and after a good deal of intentionally serious talk on the latter's part, said to a common friend with whom he was walking home, 'Is Mark Twain never serious?' Again I remember the editor of a leading Cape paper asking Mr. Clemens whether there were not certain passages in his works which clearly were not intended to be funny. The great critic and the journalist were alike possessed with the same suspicion that in all Mark Twain says or writes the humorous intention is ever present. They resembled the Parsee, and a lady who was taken to Mr. Clemens's first reading in Port Elizabeth. From the moment he uttered his opening sentence she began to laugh, and continued to laugh so loud and so often that she grew a nuisance, and became finally so intolerable that she had to be taken out. It then transpired that she was quite blind. Having been taught that Mark Twain was the funniest man in the world, and probably having had some of his richest passages read to her, she persisted in finding in every sentence laughing-matter. Despite Matthew Arnold's disappointment, the general conversation of Mr. Clemens is far oftener of a serious turn than not, and his preference in selecting a program for public reading is for the quieter passages of his works. But precisely as a leading English paper regretted he should waste his time upon 'Joan of Arc,' so the general public regret the inclusion of the serious items in his lecture program. If Mark Twain has any antipathy against appearing on the lecture platform, it is because of the need to eliminate from his reading the serious items, and because of a belief that it is an undignified work to stand up before a lot of people who, having no respect for the senatorial dignity of his years, insist merely that he shall crack jokes to them for an hour or so. In his disposition there is a strongly developed serious strain, and he resents bitterly its enforced suppression. . . . . .

"Mr. Clemens will not accept an order from publisher or newspaper, because he will not forfeit the right of burning his manuscript if it falls below his usual standard in the opinion of himself and his chief literary adviser, whom I shall not name, but merely say that Mr. Clemens has been guided by the same critic throughout his literary life. Of no writer could it be more justly said, 'he gave the people of his best, the worst he kept.' The Australian journals contended one against the other in making him alluring offers to write a description of the 'Melbourne Cup,' and American journals cabled to Johannesburg, practically speaking, blank checks for an interview with the reform prisoners at Pretoria. But he was firm in his adhesion to what is assuredly a good and useful rule. Only once, I believe, was he tempted, and the contract was a nightmare during performance and a disappointment after.

"Any sketch of the real Mark Twain would be unfinished without some reference to his great love of children. The creator of those delightful child-heroes, Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer, could not but be a devout lover of the young. His susceptibility to children may, perhaps, be best illustrated by the fact, which I have often noted, that his best platform successes are on those occasions when he is able to catch sight, among his audience, of some intelligent and appreciative child-listener, to whom he could, quite regardless of the adults, deliver his lecture. When this has happened the whole audience were assured of a high time, for the discovery of this favored mite seemed to inspire the speaker to his best efforts, and he would enjoy himself to the top of his bent in making this chosen child happy. Often afterward he would regret that he could not see the child, and make her acquaintance, just as if he were under some obligation to her. Upon one occasion—it was at Lucknow—there was a delightful little girl well up toward the front, who was conspicuous for her naïve and evident enjoyment; to her the whole lecture, with its whimsical recipe for the moral regeneration of the world by sin-vaccination, was mainly delivered. Just before the banquet at the Chattr Manzal a guest was telling Mr. Clemens of the little creature's delight, and of a difference of opinion between her and her parents as to the precise number of possible sins. As it happened, the child was right; whereupon Mr. Clemens insisted there and then, before the banquet, upon being allowed to write a short note to his unknown little friend, giving her his signed declaration that her statement was correct—that there were only three hundred and fifty-four sins, and all the experts in the penitentiaries of the world had not been able to invent any more. This trait, this exceeding love of children, is a very just index to the whole character of Mark Twain, who in very many respects has the heart and disposition of a little child.

"There is, of course, much autobiography in his published writings, but in one of his latest there is an unconscious piece of self-portraiture, where the author says of a character, 'he was always so good and kind, and moony, and absent-minded, and lovable.' That is the real Mark Twain, who, in his love of the young and the basic seriousness of his character, closely resembles the author of 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY IN WALKING.

BEAUTY and utility are frequently at odds, and it appears that they do not agree even in so simple a matter as the proper step to be taken in walking. French experts who have spent years in the study of the matter tell us that we have all been wrongly educated in walking, and that the erect posture and firm step that we have been led to believe were evidences of health and strength are conventional and vicious. By walking with knees bent and body inclined forward we may move with twice the speed and with less fatigue. The latest book on the subject, entitled "Comment on Marche" [How We Walk], by Messrs. Regnault and Raoul, with an introduction by M. Marey, the expert on instantaneous photography, has just been issued (Paris, 1898). We translate below a review from the "Causerie Bibliographique" of the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris:

"The method of walking with legs bent, suggested several years ago by Commandant Raoul and put in practise in the 11th corps, was, as may be remembered, a great success; the most incredulous were convinced after numerous conclusive experiments, and recognized the practicality of the method, particularly for couriers called upon to render special service in the country.

"The study that Messrs. Raoul, Regnault, and Marey have just published in collaboration is extremely interesting, especially from a military point of view; it demonstrates, in fact, that by a few weeks' training any one may learn to double or even treble his walking-speed. . . . . .

"In the preface to the volume, M. Marey declares that it is a piece of good fortune for the physiologist to be able to show that the science to which he is devoted not only gives intellectual satisfaction to the investigator, but is susceptible also of useful applications.

"Is it not interesting to everybody to know, writes M. Marey, that there is a style of walking that enables one, without excessive fatigue, to go distances of 30 to 40 kilometers [20 to 25 miles] in a third of the time usually required?

"The method of walking with bent knee is no novelty. Firnim Weiss has applied it in military marches with remarkable success. Commandant Raoul has become the apostle of this style of walking, and with bodies of troops, after a short training, he has been able to obtain, without fatigue, marches of 20 kilometers [12½ miles] in 1 hour 50 minutes.

"M. Manouvrier has observed this method in professional pedestrians, mountaineers, peasants, hunters, and soldiers fatigued by long marches. He has even given reasons for believing that in prehistoric times our ancestors walked in this way.

"On the other hand, M. Regnault has seen this style of walking in India, and travelers have observed it among various peoples.

"Why does not everybody walk thus? Because, with walking as with all the other acts of life, we are slaves of conventional esthetics. It is because from infancy we are taught that to walk properly we must hold the shoulders erect, not move the arms, and place the foot squarely on the ground, the leg being well extended and the foot turned out. Esthetics governs everything. It is just as in the last century when the ideal of horsemen was to make their animals perform certain movements that were supposed to be particularly elegant. They would have laughed at any one who should have suggested that the proper aim was to get the horse to his destination as quickly as possible!

"But altho our objective point has changed in this respect, it is still true that we shall for a long time be condemned to the 'elegant' style of walking. Not only would no one dare, but no one would be able, to take a rapid pace in our crowded streets; we must follow the general movement. But on open roads one has but a single object, to arrive at his goal quickly and without fatigue. . . . . .

"But, some one will say, what then has physiology to do with a question on which practical experience has already given its verdict?

"The rôle of physiology is to explain the mechanism of different kinds of walking, to show how the simple, forward inclination of the body forces the legs to bend and the step to lengthen; how the bending of the leg enables the foot to be set on the ground without the shock that at each step destroys part of the speed already acquired, necessitating a new effort for the recovery of this speed; how this same flexion of the legs lessens or does away with vertical oscillations of the center of gravity, which are, in the usual style of walking, one cause of the useless exertion of force.

"Experimental physiology has at its disposal precise methods for measuring the strength exerted and the speeds obtained. Chronophotography, with the use of registering dynamometers, gives us exact information about all the acts that we perform, about which we sometimes are not completely conscious. It is thus the educator of our movements, it teaches us the ideal perfection that we ought to attain, and shows us the incorrectness of our motions or the progress that we have made.

"Thanks to the progress of the graphic method, the mechanical acts of locomotion can be represented by geometric lines on which everything can be measured with a precision that unaided observation could not attain.

"We may thus demonstrate physiologically the advantages of the method of walking with flexed limbs, from the point of view of the proper utilization of muscular force.

"The appendices that complete this study treat of its application to war and to the carrying of weights. These different chapters, in which the authors have accumulated a mass of historic and military documents, are very instructive, and will be consulted with the greatest profit by all those who are interested in military instruction."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIRAM MAXIM ON ENGINEERING LESSONS OF THE WAR.

IN an article under this title, Hiram S. Maxim tells us that we won in the war with Spain because we are a nation of engineers and scientists, and modern warfare consists principally of engineering operations. Says Mr. Maxim, *Engineering Magazine* (September):

"There can be no question that the Spaniard individually has quite as much personal bravery as the American, but he has no taste for machinery, is not an engineer, and is completely without the skill which is necessary in order to understand and handle the ponderous and complicated machine that one calls a battleship or cruiser of to-day. Hand-to-hand sea-fighting is a thing of the past; naval battles are engineering conflicts between machines, and the man who understands these machines best is the man that is sure to win. . . . . .

"The Spanish officers and gentlemen are as intelligent and as refined as those of any country; many of the merchants and bankers conduct their business with great skill and care, and accumulate large fortunes. In no part of the world are there greater integrity and honesty in commercial transactions than in Spain; no merchants stand higher than the Spanish. In literature they are perhaps superior to ourselves, while in art they have far surpassed us; but they have no taste for engineering, and it is impossible for them to appreciate the necessity of taking good care of machinery.

"The Spanish and French newspapers, at the beginning of the war, referred to the United States as a nation of *commerçants* and pig-stickers. Had they referred to them as a nation of engineers and skilled mechanicians, they would have been much nearer the mark. If there is anything in the world which distinguishes the American, it is his taste—may I say his love?—for the mechanical arts. All the young men are extremely fond of machinery; they all wish to make something—to build a steam-engine or a boat, or to make a gun; and it is this which gives the American and the Anglo-Saxon everywhere an advantage over the less skilful nations of the world.

"The complication of modern implements of destruction gives to the highly scientific and mechanical races a marked advantage over the untrained and unscientific nations. The greater the complication, so long as advantages may be derived from it, the greater the skill required to understand and use the instrument, the greater the supremacy to be derived from its use. I think it

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may almost be said that naval warfare has reached so high a degree of development and requires such a mass of intricate and complicated machinery as to render it completely useless to unscientific nations. The wisdom of a government in insisting that everything relating to warfare should be constructed in its own country is apparent. If a nation make its instruments of warfare, it will certainly be able to use them."

ALPINE CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTS.

THE peculiar dwarfing of plants in elevated or cold regions is due not so much to low temperature as to alternation of the sun's heat by day with the cold by night. This has been shown

FIG. 1.—Plant kept at freezing point.

FIG. 2.—Plant kept at freezing point at night and in the sun by day.

by the experiments of M. Gaston Bonnier, described by the author in *Cosmos* (August 27). Various plants were cultivated under three different sets of conditions. The first were constantly maintained at the temperature of the freezing-point in a refrigerator; the second were so kept at night and exposed to the sun by day; the third were cultivated under normal conditions. A typical result is shown in the illustration. M. Bonnier thus states his conclusions:

FIG. 3.—Plant cultivated under ordinary conditions.

"It is evidently the successive exposure to the extreme cold during the night and to the sun by day that brings on the alpine dwarfing of plants. . . . . .

"The conditions of alternation of temperature realized in the cultivation of lot No. 3 (Fig. 2) are those that approximate most nearly to the natural conditions to which plants in alpine regions are exposed. . . . . .

"It is possible to bring about artificially the characteristics of alpine plants in plants cultivated at ordinary altitudes, by causing a daily alternation of temperature comparable to that which takes place in high mountain regions."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Why Does the Heart Beat?—"Recently at the Verein für innere Medicin," says the Berlin correspondent of *The Medical Record* (New York, August 27), " . . . von Leyden presented a brief historical sketch of those discoveries which have thrown light upon the still unsolved puzzle, Why is it that the heart continues to beat uninterruptedly? The discoveries of the influence of the pneumogastric, the accelerator, and inhibitory nerves, the cardiac ganglia, etc., tended to support the theory that the regulation of the heart's activity was effected through motor nerves whose centers are in the ganglia of the heart. Now, however, it has been observed that a heart which has no ganglia can beat, and this has led to the conclusion that this organ can continue its functions entirely independent of all nervous influence. This view is based upon the following observations: 1. The heart of the embryo pulsates long before any nerves at all can be shown to be present in it. 2. We have certain unstriped muscles in the body which are capable of contracting, and in which neither nerve-fibers nor ganglia can be demonstrated; such, for example, is the muscular tissue of the ureter. 3. According to the latest researches of the younger His, the cardiac nerves come from the sympathetic, while the cardiac ganglia belong to the spinal system; and, these being purely sensory, the nerves of the heart must be so too, and are in consequence incapable of giving origin to motor impulses. 4. End-bulbs have never been demonstrated in the heart, altho it is established that all the muscle-cells are surrounded by nerves. Von Leyden named especially Engelmann and His as defenders of this new theory, and Waldeyer and Kronecker as strong opponents. He said he was incompetent to decide the question."

THE HUNGER-CURE.

TWO articles in *The Cosmospolitan* (August) have for their moral that hunger at times may be a very valuable therapeutic agent. One of these articles, by Mark Twain, sets this forth in the author's fanciful and whimsical fashion, while the other, by Dr. W. J. Youmans, puts it in scientific terms. Probably the truth that these articles inculcate is one that needs to be impressed on Americans generally. *The Medical Times and Register* (Philadelphia, August 27) has the following to say on the subject:

"The moral of both articles, briefly stated, is that we eat too much, and at times when there is no disposition upon the part of the alimentary organs to digest food. It is much better, instead of eating food at stated periods, to wait until the craving of the stomach demands food, no matter how long that may be, presupposing, of course, that the digestive organs are in a physiological condition. From a disease standpoint the stomach may be in such a low, nervous condition that the lack of nutritional tone may be intensified to such a degree as to make no demands for food.

"There is much to be said in favor of the facts contained in both articles, for it can not be questioned that we eat entirely too much for the proper preservation of the natural forces of our systems. We are constantly accumulating more than we make use of, and despite the fact that we have a surplus of tissue, we are in a state of physiological bankruptcy.

"On the other hand, it must not be assumed that starvation is a therapeutical measure to be generally advocated. It is commonly known that starved animals are more liable to parasitical affections, and to contagious diseases.

"The water-starvation cure, which some years ago was very extensively tried in Germany under the name of 'Schroitis's cure,' undoubtedly did much good in a selected number of cases; but the danger to be feared from such inventions is that people are apt to believe them to be of universal application in numerous diseases, where they accomplish more harm than good. People taking the above 'cure' were kept for four days on two small glasses of hot wine per diem; then allowed to drink freely for a day; in the mean time hot wet-packs were utilized. The fluids of the body by this process were diminished, the blood made more concentrated, and in certain diseases where dropsy was a marked symptom much good was realized.

"The general conclusions to be derived from both articles are that Americans as a rule consume an excessive amount of food, the excesses being most pronounced in the line of meats and sweetmeats."

An editorial writer in *The Medical Brief* (St. Louis, Mo., September) talks in much the same strain, but generalizes the principle of the hunger-cure into that of an abstinence-cure. He says:

"An old colored servant once told General Washington the secret of life in a few homely words. Said he, 'Ginral, if you want a good night's sleep, set up de night befo'.' In other words, if you desire keen senses and lively enjoyment in the commonplace acts which constitute nine tenths of life, stint yourself.

"Give every normal want a reasonable gratification only.

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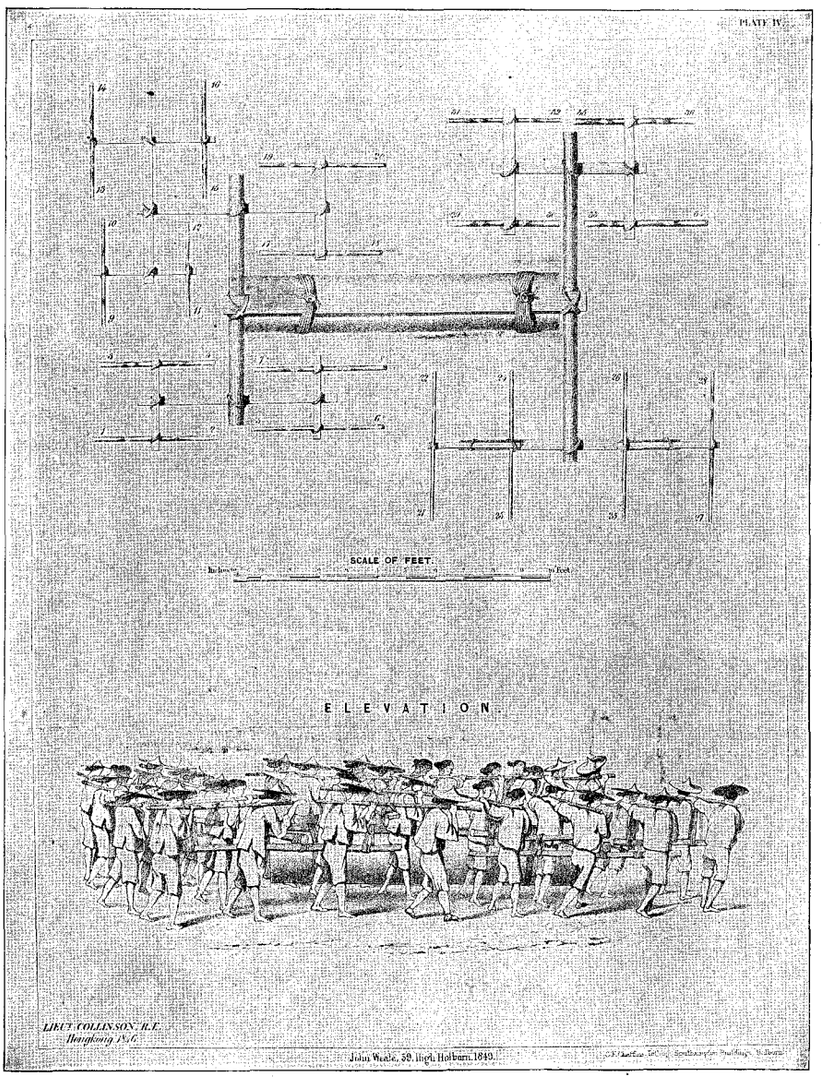
Moderation is the golden mean between indulgence and asceticism. A broad knowledge and general application of economics constitutes the science of living.

"To illustrate: If you stint your diet, such food as you do take will be received gratefully by a stomach which has accumulated surplus energy. Every organ in the body will be eager and work hard for its supply of pabulum. Assimilation is, therefore, improved. A satisfied stomach means a healthy liver, regular bowels, sound and resistant nerves, dreamless and refreshing sleep.

"Just the right amount of exercise means a healthy degree of fatigue, even distribution of blood, and a relief of nervous tension, predisposing to rest and recuperation. Too much exercise causes active congestions and undue nervous exhaustion; too little exercise results in passive congestions and accumulative nervous irritability.

"And so it is all the way through life. Too great intellectual or emotional indulgence weakens the tone of the organs and centers involved; too little stunts development, turns the energies in upon the individual organism and leads to retrogressive action. Stint yourself and see how the blind, uneducated, undisciplined energy of the body, which tends always to extremism and excess, will broaden, will become discriminating and selective and purposeful under the tutelage and direction of an intellect and will freed from bondage and internal rebellion."



TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY MASSES BY HAND, BY THE CHINESE.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist*.

TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY MASSES BY HAND.

THE following interesting account of some methods of moving great masses when neither draft-animals nor machinery are available is contributed to *The American Machinist* (September 1) by W. F. Durfee. Says the writer:

"In the attack of fortified places the ability to move artillery and ammunition rapidly to the front is of the first importance; but oftentimes in rough countries, or when roads have been made mere strips of mud by heavy rains, it has not been found possible to employ wheeled vehicles for the transit of siege guns and their belongings, and even the movement of light artillery has been prevented. It is manifest that such a state of affairs might prove fatal to a successful prosecution of the siege, and could not fail seriously to retard it.

"Let us see if it is not quite possible, by simple means, that can always be employed—where large bodies of men are available—to move artillery and supplies over roads and territory on which wheel conveyance would be quite out of the question.

"The careful reading of history is quite as important for the engineer and soldier as for the scholar and politician. The ancient methods of attaining mechanical ends were often of the greatest ingenuity and efficiency, and are still quite practicable for use under many conditions liable to arise in civil and military undertakings. If we turn the leaves of the story of ancient nations we find that the employment of the 'stone-drag' or 'stone-boat' is older than the Pyramids, and that enormous masses of sculptured stone were drawn on sledges by a vast number of men, the soil being lubricated by water or oil in advance of the sledge. The ponderous bulks moved in this way by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians far exceeded the weight of the heaviest siege guns of modern times.

"The use of sledges, instead of wheel vehicles, has been common in some towns of Holland, from their earliest days to the present, for carrying heavy loads, their progress being facilitated by a greased 'mop' or 'swab' that is thrown from time to time in front of the sledge for lubricating its runners. Napoleon carried the cannon that subsequently thundered at Marengo and Arcola over the Alps in sledges made of hollowed logs, drawn by men. Massive columns have been encased in timber and plank and then rolled from the quarry to their future location; but for one of the most ingenious, simple, and—where abundance of human help is at hand—effective modes of transporting heavy masses we are indebted to the Chinese. The method referred to was used in the construction of some buildings at Hongkong in 1845–46. We are under obligation to Major Edward Aldrich, R.E., for a description of this Chinese way of transporting heavy objects. Major Aldrich says:

" 'At this station, all land transport for the ordnance buildings, for every description of article, has been performed solely by manual labor. . . . Nearly all the large logs of timber used by me in the public buildings, and 462 large granite columns, were carried by manual labor, and the columns fixed in their positions on the buildings. . . . Plate IV., in plan and sketch [see illustration] describes the Chinese mode, by manual labor, of carrying one of the heavy granite columns used for the barracks at this station from the quarry to the building. The united power of thirty-six men was thus applied to carry with ease the columns, each weighing 38½ hundredweight, for about half a mile in distance. . . . In the same way they were carried up an inclined plane, to the position on the building where they were to be placed.

" 'This disposition of the short cross-pieces varies, depending upon the number of men to be employed in the transport. In moving, the bearers all keep step, and change step occasionally—

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at the same time removing the weight from one shoulder to the other.

"'At the present day the attention of the world is so engrossed by scientific improvements that the power of manual labor in its simple and single state is lost sight of, and to an extent that we now look upon the Egyptian and Grecian monuments of art with amazement; our busy thoughts are puzzled to describe the mode adopted for their erection, and we almost leave the consideration with the impression that their erection without the application of mechanical powers was impossible.

"'The means, however, used in the transport of heavy weights by the Chinese at this station, on the ordnance buildings, recalls our attention to the power of manual labor in its simple state—to the united strength of men—and to the gigantic power derived by such unity, pointing clearly to the possibility of undertaking even a building in rivalry of the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis.

"'The method I have described of carrying a heavy weight a distance, simply by the application of manual power, I consider might be very advantageously introduced, where mechanical means were not at command, to move with the labor of infantry a portion of a siege equipment over a difficulty in transport required to be overcome.'

"In the accompanying plan the numbered bamboo 'carrying sticks' are all equal armed levers, and in fact the whole combination is but a series of equal armed 'swingle-tree' levers, which finally transmit and concentrate the lifting power of the men to the two ends of the column; and it will be noted that this combination of levers distributes the load equally among the men, regardless of any variation in their height and the irregularities of the ground over which they march. The doubling process might evidently be extended indefinitely."

The Odor of Death.—"Many people believe," says *Knowledge*, "that soon after death a peculiar smell arises from the body. 'There is death in the house,' old women will say. So, too, it is well known that in some countries ravens appear, oftentimes in large numbers, almost immediately animals have expired. It is easy to explain all such phenomena by changes due to decay of the body; but the smell before death, which is referred to as *odor mortis*, is not so easily understood. This 'death smell' attracts several species of flies to the dying in certain seasons, and the approach of death in a human being or animal, if it occurs at a time of the year when these insects are in active life, is said by some to be unmistakably heralded by the determined manner in which such flies settle on the skin, especially in the region of the nostrils. According to many authorities the smell is unappreciable to average nasal organs, tho not a few trained observers are without doubt of its existence. Of numerous cases which have recently been put on record in *The British Medical Journal*, one or two may be referred to here, as they provide sufficient ground for further investigation. An apparently strong, healthy nurse was suffering from a severe attack of typhoid, and toward the end of the first week a peculiarly heavy odor was noticed about the patient by the doctor in attendance, and since he had noticed a similar smell in previous fatal cases he felt anxious. Shortly after the odor had been detected the nurse developed other symptoms and died. Another physician records that having remarked the smell in the case of a child, who otherwise did not appear to be seriously ill, he regarded it as a sign of most unfavorable import, and sought a consultation. The consultant thought there was no cause for anxiety, yet the child died within forty-eight hours. These, and other cases described by medical men, certainly give ground for the belief that, in some cases at least, the approach of death is heralded by a strange odor, tho it is difficult to understand exactly the cause of its occurrence."

Has the Earth More than One Moon?—"Last March," says *La Nature*, "we noticed a memoir by Waltemath, of Hamburg, in which he announced the existence of a second moon revolving about the earth, and perhaps about the first moon. This moon had been seen, it was said, at Wiesbaden on February 5 and seen in China by three German officers, but names and dates were not given, perhaps for good reason. It was to pass again over the sun's disk on July 30 or about that time. We do not expect to hear of a serious observation of this new celestial body. But this is not all. *The English Mechanic*, in its issue for July 29, tells us that a third moon, larger than the second, should pass over the sun also about July 30. We have to do, decidedly, with a whole crowd of lunatics. We should not be surprised to learn soon that, with a telescope of feeble power and a powerful imagination, certain persons have seen the second and third moons. Being in such a fair way of discovery they may be able to endow the earth with five satellites like Jupiter, or with eight like Saturn. Let us be circumspect in such matters."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Does Life Continue After Decapitation?—"The executions in Paris during recent years have revived the old question whether death instantaneously follows upon the severance of the head from the body," says *The Massachusetts Medical Journal*. "Dr. Cinel asserts that decapitation does not immediately affect the brain. He says that the blood which flows after decapitation comes from the large vessels of the neck, and there is hardly any call upon the circulation of the cranium. The brain remains intact, nourishing itself with the blood retained by the pressure of the air. When the blood remaining in the head at the moment of separation is exhausted, there commences a state, not of death, but of inertia, which lasts up to the moment when the organ, no longer fed, ceases to exist. Dr. Cinel estimates that the brain finds nourishment in the residuary blood for about an hour after decapitation. The period of inertia would last for about two hours, he thinks, and absolute death would not ensue till after the space of three hours altogether. If, he adds, a bodiless head indicates by no movement the horrors of its situation, it is because it is physically impossible that it should do so, all the nerves which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk being severed. But there remain the nerves of hearing, of smell and sight, and he concludes that the guillotine does not cause instant death. If this be true, could any other form of death be more merciless?"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN *Notes and Queries*," says the New York *Times*, "there is a story quoted written by Mir Muhammad M'asum in 1600. An exiled prince meets a man who is carrying what are designated as 'hakku tubes.' Looking at the man the prince discovers that just as long as the man holds the hakku tubes his entire interior economy is visible. The prince at once purchases the tubes. Coming to Ghuzni, he finds a patient. The king of Ghuzni is suffering from dyspepsia. There is good reason for the king feeling so uncomfortable, for when the hakku tubing is applied, lo! it is discovered that the patient had swallowed not less than two water snakes. Readers will then please observe that the X rays have been anticipated. The original of the story is found in Elliot's 'History of India' by its own historians. After a while we may discover that Noah's ark had watertight bulkheads and twin screws."

IN connection with the reports which have appeared from time to time that Andrée's and other balloons have been sighted in the distance, *Nature* directs attention to an observation recorded by Mr. F. F. Payne in the Canadian *Monthly Weather Review*. "Looking at the sky one afternoon, Mr. Payne saw a large, grey, pear-shaped object sailing rapidly across, immediately behind a thin stratum of cirrostratus cloud. At first the object was taken for a balloon, its outline being sharply defined, and its shape and size exactly corresponding to one; but as no cage was seen, it was concluded that it must be a mass of cloud, and after watching it for about six minutes, its mass became less dense and finally it disappeared. Whilst no whirling motion could be noticed, this balloon-like mass was undoubtedly of cyclonic formation, appearing less elongated when viewed at a distance probably of a mile and only about 30° from the zenith. The observation suggests an origin for strange war balloons and other aerial machines occasionally reported as having been sighted."

A METHOD of determining whether a trunk was hewn in winter or in summer is abstracted from the *Allgemeine Tischler Zeitung* by *The Scientific American*. This information is of the greatest importance to buyers of timber, especially as regards building timber, since it is well known that timber cut down in summer represents a lower value than that felled in winter. "Timber hewn during the resting period, *i.e.*, between October and April, contains in its cells numerous starch particles which can not be found in wood cut down in summer. Owing to this presence of starch the wood is coarse and impenetrable, since the starch closes the pores. For this reason, winter-hewn timber is exclusively employed for staves, because with staves from summer-hewn wood the contents of the barrels are subject to evaporation through the pores. The starch contained in the winter wood is given a violet color by iodin. Hence, if the timber to be examined is coated with an iodin solution and the surface of the felling side appears yellow, it may be assumed with certainty that the respective tree was hewn down in summer. The light-yellow lines are the moisture rays, while cells, tissue, and wood-fibers simply take on a yellow coloring. In the case of winter-hewn timber the amylaceous rays form much darker, ink-colored, black stripes on the yellow ground."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

FOR AND AGAINST PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

PROTESTANTISM is in one way or another receiving considerable attention in France, not only from a religious but also from a political and social point of view. Its merits and demerits are being discussed by leading thinkers; and literary men of prominence, even those not in sympathy with the teachings of the Roman Catholic church, are sometimes quite pronounced in their condemnation of Protestantism as a menace to the state and to society. In the *Chronik* of Leipsic, a Protestant journal, we find a collection of opinions and facts in reference to the Protestantism of France, from which we glean the following data:

From Ronsard to Chateaubriand, from Chateaubriand to Daudet, Gyp, Zola, and Jules Lemaitre, Protestantism has been made the object of caricature in French literature. Ronsard, in his lines descriptive of the Huguenot, depicts him as a grim and terrible character. In the *Figaro*, Zola exclaims: "What a society of irritable pedants and hypochondriacs France would become if Protestantism should get the upper hand!" And recently Jules Lemaitre, in trying to ridicule Protestantism, invented the *pasteur rigolo*, in which he burlesques the nonconformist of France. French periodicals describe in detail the various ways in which he has ridiculed Protestants in his comedy "L'Ainée," and declare that popular fancy has been captured by these drolleries.

It seems, however, that ridicule has not killed Protestantism in France, and fierce attacks are made upon it by Ultramontane papers, which demand the expulsion of "all Jews, Protestants, and Freemasons" from the boundaries of France. In general, however, French society does not take kindly to the Protestants. As a rule these live very much to themselves.

A recent brochure, written from the Ultramontane standpoint, shows what judgment is passed upon Protestants by Ultramontanes. It is stated there that in Valence, in February, 1897, Abbé Garnier solemnly declared that the Protestants of France were in conspiracy with the Protestants of England and Germany plotting against the French republic, and "consequently they deserve to be hung, or at any rate to be banished." In another part of the same brochure anti-Semitics, Jews, and Protestants are described in the same category as "foreign elements, without a home and without patriotism, who should by a determined attack be expelled from society." A significant remark was recently made by President Faure, who addressed the Protestant delegates from Jarnoc in these words: "You are good patriots, and the Government knows this well, and you do well if in these times you cling to your patriotism, since you are attacked so often in an unjust manner."

Nevertheless, Protestantism seems to be making some advance. In recent years the Protestant press has grown in a noteworthy degree in France. One of its best new journals is *La Foi et la Vie*, that numbers among its writers André Michel, the art critic of the *Débats* and of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The characteristic feature of *La Foi et la Vie* is found in the prominence which it gives to humanitarian and social problems. Another new Protestant journal, *Le Protestant*, has become a strong exponent of sound public morals and is a warm advocate of the temperance cause. In the *Agenda Protestant* it is reported that during the past twelve months no fewer than twelve new Protestant houses of worship were opened in Paris.

Then, too, the anti-clerical movement, of which the *Chrétien Français* is the official organ, and which has for more than a year attracted the attention of friend and foe, is more than ephemeral growth. In Sèvres an institution called Maison Hospitalière has been established which serves as a place of refuge for those priests who have severed their connection with the Roman Catholic church. Charbonnel, one of the leaders of this movement, recently began labors in Belgium, but was soon stopped by the authorities. In Italy the movement is championed by the *Nuova Roma*, also edited by former Roman Catholic priests. In France itself there are said to be constant accessions to the ranks.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SECOND ZIONIST CONGRESS.

THE movement for repopulating Palestine with Jews, with a view to the ultimate restoration of the Jewish nation, has not been crushed by the very general opposition of the rabbis. In the latter days of August the second Congress of Zionists, as the promoters of the movement are called, was held in Basle, Switzerland, and the number of members (about four hundred) was twice as large as last year. They came from Austria, England, France, Germany, Russia, America, and elsewhere, and the proceedings were marked by enthusiasm and harmony. The emperor of Germany was unofficially represented, and he let it be understood that on his reaching Jerusalem he would visit the Jewish colonies in Palestine. To a message of congratulation sent by Dr. Herzl, the president of the congress, the sultan of

DR. THEODOR HERZL.

Turkey replied most graciously; but since the congress there has come over the cable a report that he has forbidden further immigration of Jews to Palestine.

One of the practical results of the congress consisted in subscriptions of one million dollars to start a bank, to be capitalized at $10,000,000, for the benefit of the Jews in Palestine. The enrolled number of Zionists has increased sevenfold within a year, principally in Russia, Austria, and Germany. What is to be Israel's national flag flew from the building in which the congress sat. This flag is the biblical six-pointed shield of David in blue on a ground of white.

Among other distinguished Jews, Dr. Max Nordau was present and made a speech on the necessity of the solidarity of the race. He lamented the fact that the Jews of France had remained in the background while a few heroic Christians had come forward in behalf of Dreyfus. The delivery of his speech is reported to have been the chief dramatic feature of the congress, which at this point went wild with enthusiasm.

But the congress was characterized by other remarkable scenes. During one of the meetings, there was a typical students' Festkommers, where, during the feasting, the old psalms and songs of Zion were sung in the old tongue. On the following Sabbath morning service, Jews from every quarter of the globe—Arabs,

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Egyptians, Greeks, Italians, Americans, Englishmen, French, Poles, Dutchmen, Belgians, Syrians, South Africans—stood together in the town synagog and offered over again the prayer of the Jewish prophets in the tongue of the Jewish prophets for the rebuilding of the Zion of their fathers. Such a scene has not before been witnessed since the fall of Jerusalem.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, was one of the members of the congress, and, among other things, he reports to the New York *Journal* the following:

"The remarkable incident of the congress was the unanimity with which the proposal to send a telegram of gratitude to the czar and the Russian people for that proposed disarmament of Europe was approved. The congress also resolved to ask the powers of Europe to couple with this beneficent scheme some measure that would restore the people of Israel to the land of their fathers. It is a fact not generally understood that the Jews have, to some extent, evasively succeeded in establishing something like 75,000 Jews in colonies and cities of Palestine, with the surprising result that, on the soil of their ancestors, they have enthusiastically taken up agriculture, an occupation which the world knows they have been compelled to long eschew elsewhere.

"The Vienna commission was headed by Dr. Herzl. He presented an exhaustive report prepared by Dr. Metzkin, who had studied local conditions in Palestine on the availability of the land for Israelites in their great occupation of farming and herding, together with new industries.

"In this connection it is interesting to know that Baron Edmund Rothschild, of Paris, who is known as the 'Protector of the Colonies,' has undertaken, quite aside from Zionism, to build a number of great factories in Jerusalem for the employment of Jews. This work is to be assisted and extended by a great Jewish colonial bank authorized by the congress.

"It was determined by the congress definitely that no further infiltration of Jews into Palestine will be sanctioned by Zionism until the sultan himself has been won over and his official sanction has been secured for the work. It was laid down as an absolute principle of the movement that the highest mutual toleration should be observed by the two sections of the Jewish race, who have some differences in their points of view respecting the faith and practise of Judaism."

Jews of the educated ranks in America and England are pretty well agreed as to the impracticability of the Zionist movement. The most influential of the American Israelitish press condemn the movement.

The Jewish Messenger (New York) sees one good result in the agitation. It remarks:

"We do not believe that nineteenth-century Zionism will be a more permanent factor than the similar craze that marked Sabbathai Zevi's advent two centuries ago. The agitation will have, however, one good result—it will draw the attention of certain European powers to the need of juster laws for the Jews, and arouse the Jews themselves to the necessity of devoting more thought to agricultural and industrial work, so that our proletariat may be uplifted and made more independent. So far as a Jewish state is concerned, history is not likely to go backward. That so many Christians favor the idea is not surprising; the conversion of the Jews is to follow, in their opinion."

The American Israelite commenting upon Rabbi Wise's report, says this rabbi is a youthful enthusiast who writes as he feels and not as he knows. No Jews outside of Russia, Rumania, and Galicia think of establishing a Jewish government in Palestine or anywhere else; none will ever give his consent to such a fantastic and impractical scheme; none will give up his nationality in this country or Western Europe to become a citizen of Utopia. We quote:

"While we firmly believe that in this meeting the fever of this dream has reached its height and the return to a normal temperature will soon follow it, yet the congress is most notable as a cry from the depths of the despair of a heartbroken people to whom the march of education and enlightenment has brought only a keener appreciation of the cruel wrongs that are being done them, without the least additional opportunities to lessen the resultant miseries.

"Back of the hopeless dream of founding anew a Jewish state in Palestine is the appeal of outraged humanity to the Christian nations for simple justice, that the rights given by God to all men be no longer withheld from an unfortunate people, whose only offense is that they believe in the one God, and in Him alone. Let us hope and pray that this cry of despair will not pass entirely unheeded, especially by Russia and its most slavish follower Rumania.

"History is made very rapidly in these closing days of the nineteenth century, and stupendous results have grown from apparently trivial causes. Perhaps the amelioration of the sad lot of the Jews who groan under the Slavic yoke may spring from what the world has come to call 'Herzl's folly.' Who can say?"

The Jewish Voice (Cincinnati) comments upon Rabbi Wise's report. It says:

"Brother Wise, it appears to us, must have strong aspirations toward a portfolio in the future Jewish king's cabinet, that king, in the mind of our brother, being no one else than Herzl, 'whose glorified face' he already worships. How ridiculous!"

An English Hebrew, Oswald John Simon, writing upon the subject in *The Nineteenth Century* (September) says:

"Our opposition is based upon the most solemn conviction that the scheme is a mistaken one. We consider that, so far from its tending to bring about a place of refuge for persecuted Jews, it will, so to speak, lift them out of the frying-pan into the fire. It is greatly to be feared that the agitation, so far as it has gone, has been characterized by the cry of despair unattended by a single condition of political foresight or statesmanlike sagacity. The childlike simplicity with which the experience of the history of European treaties has been ignored, the absolute indifference to the elementary principles upon which a national polity must be constructed, and the frantic disregard of the physical conditions of the 'promised land' or of the intellectual state of the populations with whom it is proposed to people it, are circumstances which we are bound to consider."

The most serious objection that Mr. Simon raises, is that the movement can not satisfy the religious aspirations of the Jews. On this point he says:

"The religious view of the subject is of far greater consequence than Dr. Herzl and Dr. Max Nordau have considered. They have approached the problem solely from the social and political point of view, regarding the religious aspect of the question as a mere detail. This is the huge mistake which they have made—and it is upon this point that the scheme will receive the utmost resistance from religious Jews. Here orthodox and reform Jews will unite. We will never consent to sacrifice the goal of our race and of our religion to a social expedient, however pressing. The Jews were never intended to be, nor are they capable of becoming, a separate political nationality."

Revision of the Catholic Index of Prohibited Books.—A new revision of the "Index Librorum prohibitorum" is to be prepared according to an announcement from Rome. The Cologne *Volks-Zeitung*, a Catholic journal of prominence and authority, states that a special committee to do this work has already been appointed by the Congregation of the Index, now under the presidency of the prefect, Cardinal Steinhuber. Such a new catalog has become a matter of necessity on account of the researches carried on by German Catholic scholars in recent years, who have demonstrated that quite a number of old German Catholic writers, especially from the Reformation period, have been put upon this list of prohibited books and should not be there. They were placed there when the catalog was first compiled because the Protestants of that time appealed to these Catholic writers as their predecessors, altho the latter had in no way departed from the paths of strict orthodoxy. Some, indeed, such as Geiler of Kaisersberg, had sharply criticized the immoral habits of the Catholic clergy and laity of the day, and it was this feature of their writing that attracted the Protestants. Then, too, books were entered upon the list in which themes under controversy within the Catholic church itself

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were discussed in too sharp a manner—such themes, for instance, as the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Then, too, books have been entered which aroused controversies in their day, but that are now altogether forgotten, yet which have an historical interest for scholars. The committee appointed is to revise the list thoroughly along these lines, and their report will no doubt contain an abbreviated list of prohibited works.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF AND THE MORMONS.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, died September 1, in the ninety-first year of his age, and on September 13 the Council of Apostles elected as his successor Lorenzo Snow. This change in the presidency of the church has brought the Mormons again before the general public, and arouses renewed discussion as to the present relations of the church to the civil power and to the system of polygamy.

Wilford Woodruff was one of those who accompanied Brigham Young to the then desert of Utah in 1849, and for half a century has been one of the active builders of the church. He was, of course, a stout defender of the system of polygamy, until the "revelation" came allowing the suspension of polygamous marriages, and he issued the edict advising that they be discontinued, setting the example himself.

Speaking of his personal character the Salt Lake *Tribune* says:

"We suspect that his sterling honesty was his most pronounced trait. His beliefs were strong; he would have died for them at any time and would have smiled as he died, but he was destitute of all arrogance and all pretension; his greatest desire was to perform within his sphere his duty, and to do that without the slightest ostentation or self-glorification. No man was ever more loved by his people. There will be sorrow for him wherever there are Latter-Day Saints, for he was more of a father to them than president.

"The sorrow of the least of his flock was his sorrow, and honors counted for nothing with him. For the last twenty years of his life at least, he has held himself as merely a trustee to perform certain work before him, and his life has been ready to make an accounting at any moment. He has most abundantly earned the rest that has come to him. For a long time he has looked as tho he was repeating to himself the words of another: 'I am thankful for life without pain in this beautiful world. When a little later my work shall be finished, I shall be thankful for the peace that will be mine."

The Chicago *Chronicle* has this to say of the effect of President Woodruff's death:

"The death of Wilfred [Wilford] Woodruff, president of the Mormon Church, brings nearer to an end the system of priesthood and a political religious system which has created a line of difference between the people of Utah and the other people of the United States.

"It is not possible that the brutal system of polygamy can be practised for any length of time, either openly or secretly, in any part of the United States. There will be no sequestered corner of Utah nor in any part of the mountain settlements where it will have a refuge. But as the early Mormon teachers and rulers disappear and their places are taken by the younger men of the present Christian generation, the last relics of this conspiracy against civilization will no longer exist, either in public or private, not as a practise nor as a theory of Bible institution. The present generation of Mormons will repudiate it as a doctrine and as a system of social life."

This touches on a point on which there is just now some sharp controversy between Mormons and Gentiles in Utah. The state presbytery of Utah, in its recent session, August 29, arraigned the Mormon church in a series of formal charges, seven in number. These charges are as follows:

"First—The Mormon church has returned to politics. The old habit has reasserted itself. The church has resumed sway. It has decided to govern the people in this as in all other regards. Adherents of the creed are expected to 'take counsel' as of yore. The manifesto by which this was brought about issued on April 6, 1890, and was adopted by the church soon after, thus becoming a 'scripture,' an inspired document, as binding on conscience as the decalog. This manifesto gives the priesthood the right to say who of its members may aspire to political office, and who may not, thus making it clear to the voter who is to be elected and who defeated. And since unquestioning obedience is a cardinal virtue, and disobedience a mortal sin, the 'voice of God' carries the election.

"Second—In addition to political control, 'the church' has determined to take control of the state schools. In most of the towns and villages of the commonwealth, only Mormons are elected to serve as trustees and teachers in the public schools. Non-Mormons, at certain points, have been notified that since they can not teach what parents wish their children to know (Mormon doctrine) there is no room for them, and they must seek employment elsewhere.

"Third—Another phase of present-day Utah is that the people are being urged to 'live their religion.' This would seem a desirable thing to do. Unfortunately, however, this phrase has an application here other than that understood by people unacquainted with the 'mysteries of Mormonism.' One 'lives his religion' in Utah who has entered the 'celestial order of marriage,' and 'cohabits' with all his wives. Of such cases more than two thousand have come to our notice, and this living has resulted in the birth of more than one thousand children since statehood was granted, January 4, 1896. See article in *The Independent* for March 3 last, by Prof. M. E. Jones.

"Fourth—That this situation may be perpetuated, and this peculiar institution flourish, that ubiquitous thing known as 'church influence' so affects men that those who could testify to this lawlessness are silent, juries refuse to find indictments, and officers make no arrests. Hence religious adultery goes unpunished and the 'kingdom' grows apace. From the heads of the church down, polygamy flourishes.

"Fifth—If a person has the temerity to call public attention to this state of affairs, he is roundly denounced as 'the enemy of the people,' and soon becomes aware of the unfortunate blunder he has made. Want of employment, waning business, or a sultry state of the atmosphere, either or all of these instruct him that a change of locality will be convenient. Hence people and newspapers that hope to do business here and enjoy our salubrious climate find it advantageous to discuss other than 'the present situation in Utah.'

"Sixth—Moreover, the present conditions in Utah are not confined to this State. There is an outreaching. Mormonism is going into other States. The 'heralds' of Joseph Smith's 'everlasting Gospel' restored to mankind in 1830 are abroad. The church claims to have about two thousand of these missionary mendicants who 'travel without purse or scrip,' and who live off the bounty of the people to whom they go in the field. This is a great saving to the church. It diminishes self-denial and gives those in authority a better chance. Still it must be said in behalf of 'the church' that where an elder can not maintain himself in the struggle for existence where he labors, he may lean back upon and draw from the 'home fund,' or his relatives may aid him, or a dance be given in his behalf in the home church or ward from which he has gone out.

"Seventh—One thing more. The missionaries carry a veiled gospel. They do not say all they have to say in the first sermon, nor in any 'field' sermon. They do not even give the people 'meat,' much less 'strong meat.' They feed 'milk.' It is safer. Better adapted to weak and sensitive stomachs. Faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, for the forgiveness of sins by 'one having authority,' and imposition of hands, and the stock doctrines commanded by Joseph Smith and his successors to be taught 'to the world'; while the Adam-god, immediate revelation, infallibility of the priesthood, divinity of the Book of Mormon, celestial order of marriage, God as a polygamist, Christ the husband of three wives, salvation for the dead by vicarious baptism, the duty of tithes, implicit obedience to the priesthood in all things, personal or blood atonement for the pardon of the unpardonable sin, and such like doctrines, they reserve until the digestion of the new convert is improved and he can take 'strong meat.'"

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In *The Deseret News* (Salt Lake City), organ of the Mormon church, appears a reply to these charges seriatim by C. W. Penrose. He declares that they are unsupported by facts and are fabricated for "export trade and foreign consumption." We summarize his reply:

The first charge consists of a wilful and corrupt perversion of the language, nature, and intent of a public document accessible to all who may wish to see it. There is not a sentence there to show that the church has returned to politics, and the church does not in any way assert itself politically. Officers of the church do not in any way desire to control the rights of American citizens. Further, the document is not put forth as "scripture" or as "binding as the decalog." It is simply a declaration by the authorities of the church as a principle of discipline, and intended to regulate the lives of those who assume the offices of priesthood in the church. They must not engage in other pursuits without consulting the authorities. But each is free to vote as he pleases.

As to the second charge, any one is challenged to show an instance where the church has taken possession of or tried to take possession of the state schools. In some towns and villages all the population are Mormons, and there is therefore no other person to conduct the public schools. All the church schools are supported by the church and are entirely separate from the state schools supported by taxation. Where there is a non-Mormon population, it is represented in the school board and among the teachers.

As to the third charge, if there has been two thousand cases of polygamy in Utah since it became a State, why do not the Presbyterian preachers apply the law? Much of the machinery of the law is in the hands of non-Mormons. If there are any grounds for this charge the Presbyterians have it within their own hands to punish the offenders, for the fountains of justice in Utah are as pure as they are elsewhere. Since 1890 a polygamous marriage has not occurred in Utah. People may be living in adultery, but their crime is not polygamy. No one in the Mormon church wants to return to the condition of polygamy. It is true that men who contracted polygamous marriages before 1890 are to-day forced to live with plural wives in order to support their families; but when it has been practical, these men have adopted single wives, and the dead past is slowly burying itself. Its incubus is falling from the shoulders of the people, and they will be relieved of it much quicker if not persecuted by misrepresentation and slander.

The new president, Lorenzo Snow, is a native of Ohio and an alumnus of Oberlin College. He also accompanied Young in the journey to Utah in the forties, being ordained an apostle in 1849.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF FATHER KOZLOWSKI.

A CASE which promises some notable features has come up in Chicago through the action of Archbishop Feehan, of that archdiocese, in issuing a decree of excommunication against Father Anthony Kozlowski, priest of a Polish Roman Catholic church in Chicago. The trouble arose out of the dissatisfaction of the Polish congregation of Kozlowski's church with its financial management. They claimed that no accounting could be obtained from the archbishop, and that the right to have a voice in the management of the church finances was denied to church-members. This caused a split, and money was raised for the building of All Saints Cathedral. Father Kozlowski was elected to head the seceders. A constitution was framed and adopted for the new church, and this proved so satisfactory to many other dissatisfied Polish congregations throughout the country who had had the same trouble that this constitution was adopted by a large number of their churches. The culmination of the difficulty was reached when Father Kozlowski was excommunicated by act of major excommunication. This is the first time, it is said, that such a pronunciamento has been proclaimed in America.

A new phase in the case was opened when, on August 10, Father Kozlowski brought suit for damages against Archbishop Feehan and Cardinal Ledochowski for civil damages resulting from inhibitions adherent to the decree. The complainant does not question the right of the church authorities to excommunicate him, but rests his claim for damages upon the secular and temporal personal damages, which, he asserts, he must suffer from the fact that all members of the Roman Catholic church by the terms of the decree of excommunication are "absolutely forbidden to have any intercourse or communication with him."

The case is discussed by *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Chicago) under the title, "Is It a Romish Boycott?" It says:

"It may be that this suit by this Polish priest, who seeks only to secure his secular and temporal rights, may bring to pass certain decisions and limitations that interest every American citizen, whether Romanist or Protestant. The real point is: May the Roman church in this republic blast, defeat, ruin, and bring to naught the secular interests of a non-Roman Catholic? If not, how can that church similarly blight the prospects of a man who has been a Romanist? Note it! The issue respects secularities only, and our laws propose to protect and vindicate the secular and temporal interests of every man who lives within the jurisdiction of those laws. No man's secular rights and franchises can be forfeited except by just operation of secular law, according to *secular* statutes duly made and provided. The Roman church has no more right to ruin a man's secularities than the Standard Oil Company has. Both have tried to do it, and both alike should be rebuked and restrained."

In an editorial note *The Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic, New York) thus refers to the matter:

"*The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist) works itself up into a fever of indignation because the Pope excommunicated a Polish priest out in Chicago by the name of Kozlowski. Why should the Methodist editor be so stirred up? As he does not want to come into the Catholic church, we suppose he must think the outside a very desirable place. One of the objects of his paper is to persuade Catholics to come outside. Why, then, does he fret and scold because the Pope has put Kozlowski on the outside to keep him company?

"*The Advocate* editor thinks the priest ought to get damages because the Pope has told Catholics to have nothing to do with him. It hurts his business. But what is his business? Running a church or a saloon? If a church, the Pope has the right to tell his people not to attend it, just as he has the right to tell them not to attend a Methodist or Presbyterian church. If he has not such a right the Methodist preacher could sue him for damages. His right to do so is as good as Kozlowski's. The publishers of Tom Paine's works could sue the Pope for forbidding his people to read them. It hurts their business.

"*The Advocate* is absurd."

Another phase of the matter is touched upon by *The American Hebrew* (New York). Referring to the action of Archbishop Feehan, it says:

"The 'boycott' has been declared by the courts to be an exercise of power against public policy, as abridging that 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and its use is therefore made a wrong that is punishable; and in so far as the major excommunication of the Catholic church is a 'boycott' against the association in a social or business way of a faithful member of Catholic church with one who has been put under its ban, it comes in direct conflict with the law of the land. There can, therefore, be no doubt at all that the representatives of the church in this country whose duty it becomes to pronounce the decree of the Pope and to enforce that decree as against those who transgress it, become responsible for any injury that results in a secular way from its enforcement. . . . . .

"No Jewish law or regulation could ever bring our people thus in conflict with the law of the land. Excommunication is not unknown among the Jews, tho it is rarely employed; but hen it is invoked, it affects only religious privileges, for it is Jewish doctrine that the sages and rabbis from the oldest times have held that 'the law of the land is supreme.'"

THERE are now, it is said, 6,000 names on the roll of the Students' Missionary Union, of whom 1,600 have already reached the foreign field.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE RECENT SEA FIGHTS.

CRITICISM of the battles of Manila and Santiago is very unfavorable to the Spaniards. The brilliant maneuvering and accurate shooting of the Americans are universally acknowledged; but the behavior of the Spaniards, both in preparing for the war and while it was in progress, is regarded as so distinctly inferior that the actual fighting qualities of the Americans can not be properly gaged by the results. Speaking of the battle of Santiago, *The Saturday Review* says:

"The American management was distinctly good, the American material in excellent order; and the seamanship and fighting qualities of the American sailor were remarkable. General Shafter's extraordinary mistakes before Santiago have lowered the prestige of the American army; but Admirals Sampson and Dewey and Commodore Schley have shown that they know their business, and have exalted the renown of their country's navy. . . . The fatuity of the Spaniards reached such a point that they positively permitted a battle-ship nightly to approach within a mile of the harbor, and to play a searchlight steadily up the channel. Not once was the ship fired upon—a fact which surprised Admiral Sampson, as it well might. It is no slur upon American courage to say that a few six-inch or even six-pounder shells would have sent the battle-ship hustling out of range."

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that torpedo-boats were not tried at all in this war. This arm is a special feature of the German navy. The men in it are more highly paid, and enjoy special advantages. But their training is such that only picked men can stand it. Moreover, two or three torpedo-boats, and these of the large destroyer type, are useless. According to German theory, a perfect swarm of these hornets must combine in an attack to be successful. It is thought that the small number of torpedo-vessels owned by the United States prevented the American commanders from giving this type of war-ships a fair trial. An Austrian officer regards the American telescope sight as something that must be introduced in other navies, unless they wish to be behind the Americans.

We present a digest of two important opinions,—one from Rear-Admiral Plüddemann, a very energetic and comparatively young commander in the German navy, the other from a French officer who was with the *Bruix* at Manila. Rear-Admiral Plüddemann, in the *Marine Rundschau*, Berlin, says:

"It is almost impossible to say what the Spaniards did not have and what they did not do. Certain it is that the *Cristobal Colon* did not have her heavy guns, and waiting for them may have retarded the sailing of the squadron. Another fact is that the Spaniards did not trouble about training an efficient body of engineers. In the piping times of peace, they had Scotsmen and Englishmen. When badly trained Spaniards had to take their place, the engines would not work. An illustration of this is that the *Cristobal Colon* could not escape the much slower American ships.

"Now, if the Spaniards wanted to escape the trap, the night was the time. It is impossible to blockade a port completely, as has been shown in maneuvers. The Americans could not keep up full steam all the time.

"The Americans had larger guns and more of them, and the armor of the Spaniards was comparatively weak. But this did not give the Americans the victory. It is plain that the Spaniards shot miserably, that their guns did not work well, that their officers and men did not know how to handle them. Altho the American ships were better protected, their unprotected surface is larger, and some hits should have been made.

"Finally, it should be acknowledged that, altho the Americans were very lucky in the choice of their opponents, their own energetic behavior and good shooting, as well as the brilliant management of their engines, deserves much credit."

"Lieutenant X.," in the *Revue de Paris*, says of the combat at Manila:

"In three hours the Americans wiped out the little Spanish squadron. The Spaniards accepted the combat against all rules. It is, in fact, impossible to show less sense before a battle, and less military talent during its progress. Their artillery was not good, their shooting certainly was worse. To await an enemy in the inner bay, without adequate defenses on Corregidor Island, was outrageous. It is simply unpardonable to be defeated in this way. Defeat, in a soldier, is criminal; this defeat could not even be excused.

"The Americans had an easy task, but it must be admitted that they accomplished it in a very talented manner. Their greatest fault was, perhaps, their enormous waste of ammunition, which might have cost them dear with a more determined enemy. But there is no denying that they showed both decision and energy.

"The Spaniards wanted both. They go by that famous saying of Mendez Nunez at Callao, '*España más quiere honra sin barcos que barcos sin honra!*' [Spain would rather lose her ships with honor, than keep her ships and lose her honor!] The fact is, she lost both. There is no glory in losing your life because you did not organize your defense. The duty of a warrior is not to get himself killed, but to kill the enemy. The poor fellows who lost their lives are not to blame. But the Madrid politicians who are responsible because they failed to provide the means for war material and efficient training need not pride themselves upon the heroism of their countrymen. Nor are the people less to blame. Each nation has the government it deserves, and the victory rests with the most intelligent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PEACE MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.

THE nations of the world have received the czar's manifesto with mixed feelings. The smaller countries are delighted with the idea, but fear that it is utopian. In the countries constituting the great powers of the world the press suggest a revision of boundaries before an attempt at disarmament can be made. In the czar's own country the papers are not sure that his plan can be carried out. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"It is clear that the question of disarmament can not be solved until the causes of armament have been removed. The conference must very exactly define the just claims of each nation and suggest means for a peaceful settlement, and it may be that the nineteenth century will witness the termination of that international policy which is so full of disturbances and danger."

The *Novoye Vremya* fears that "certain Western powers, whose influence is due to their armaments, may object." The *Viedomosti* says:

"The czar's manifesto is chiefly intended to produce a change in international politics, and to introduce that element of trust and honesty which has hitherto been wanting to a large extent. If other powers can be brought to take the Russian proposal as seriously as it is made, the new century may witness the advent of peace instead of unrest and dissension. Those who have faith in the power of new ideas, if given vent with the force of conviction and in a clear manner, can not but be pleased that this note will set a-going a new and beneficial chord in international life, and that it must necessarily lead to a regrouping of the powers."

A Russian statesman, interviewed by the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, expressed himself confident that the czar would gain much in popularity at home, whatever the effect of his manifesto might be abroad.

In France the idea seems to prevail that the two German provinces taken from Germany during her period of religious strife, and regained by her in 1870, must be returned to France before disarmament can be thought of. The *Gazette de France*, Paris, says the czar wants France to be satisfied with the new order of things introduced in 1871. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"France may not forget that right and justice, the equity of

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national ethics, were violated in 1871, and that no redress has yet been made to humanity at large for this violation. As long as this robbery has not been rectified, the descendants of the men of '89, the true heirs of the Revolution and of the promulgators of the rights of man, may not rest satisfied, and they can not acquiesce in the principles Count Muravieff is pleased to advance."

The *Matin* says "satisfied nations may beat their swords into plowshares, but France can not be satisfied." What with the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine, the English in Egypt, the loss of French influence in the East, we would be a second-rate power if we disarmed. This is more than the czar has a right to demand." The *Journal des Débats* says that people in France, even if they do not talk of their defeat, continually think of it.

In Austria the czar's proposal is received with a good deal of enthusiasm. The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, says:

"The most pleasing dream of the friends of peace in any country has been overtopped by this proposal. The proposal before us would never have been made, did not the czar feel confident that he has the good-will of all the principal powers. The danger of a conflict in the far East has been removed for the moment. The Eastern question has lost its poignancy, for Russia has sounded the note of peace. The powers of the Triple Alliance have reason to be pleased, for the aim of their union promises fairly to be accomplished without heavy armaments."

The *Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks the czar will never be forgotten, if he never does anything else. The *Magyar Ossray* says "the czar has made war upon war." The *Egyertes* thinks the brain of an autocrat never conceived a nobler thought. The *Budapesti Hirlap* fears success will not attend the czar's plans, but the *Pesti Naplo* fancies we stand before the greatest aim of our century.

Turning to Italy, we find that the czar's proposal is received with some skepticism. The *Popolo Romano* says: "Nothing can be done unless the French and Russian governments can agree about this matter of frontier regulation." The *Don Chisciotte* wonders that Russia should make such a proposal, as Russia is one of the powers that seem insatiable.

The Spaniards, on the whole, receive the news with satisfaction. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, does not see "how purely Spanish lands, like Porto Rico, thickly inhabited by Spaniards and never in the possession of another country since the first white man set foot there, could be lost to Spain if a fair tribunal were to arrange international terms." But the majority of Spanish papers ignore the late war altogether, or refer to it only very distantly. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"We Spaniards certainly receive the czar's proposal with warmth and satisfaction. The czar's patronage should guarantee that second-class powers are respected, and a plan for mutual defense among them should be devised, especially when they are attacked by nations of overwhelming strength. The conference should, at least, be of some moral import, and moral influence certainly is needed."

The Swedish and Norwegian and the Danish governments have received the czar's proposal with alacrity. Wealthy little Holland recognizes fully the importance of a step likely to prevent her being despoiled by a more powerful nation. Belgium realizes that her marvelous industrial expansion could proceed much faster could she discard her armaments. England, the chief of militarism in maritime affairs, demurs, altho the czar is commended for his lofty aspirations. *The St. James's Gazette* encourages Russia, Italy, Austria, and Germany to disarm, but regards a reduction of the British fleet as a very dangerous experiment. *The Standard* says:

"It is possible that the young sovereign, in the ardor of his humane enthusiasm, has not maturely considered the nature of the obstacles which must be surmounted, if his proposed conference is to produce any valuable results. The great end in view—that of bringing to a close the incessant competition for military and naval superiority—is easier to grasp than the means by which it is to be secured. . . . Nations which have armed themselves against one another will scarcely cast away the sword unless they have better warrant than paper protocols and conventions usually afford that the example will be followed, if not set, by their neighbors."

The Westminster Gazette thinks Great Britain should respond with alacrity, and says:

"The suggestion that such a conference should be held, and that the initiative should be taken by the czar, was made a few years ago by a British Prime Minister and received with cordiality, tho at the moment the circumstances were not thought favorable for a formal proposal. If we recall this fact, it is not in the smallest degree to detract from the courageous step that the czar has taken, but to impress upon our own Government the need of a prompt response to the czar's appeal, and to disarm suspicions which are already being set on foot in certain Russophobe quarters. When it is known that this suggestion has been made from London, and that in the opinion of the British Government the czar was the most appropriate authority in all Europe to launch it, it surely becomes a very insanity of suspicion to assume that in adopting it he is aiming an underhand blow at ourselves."

The Daily News is informed that nothing can be done to create a satisfactory *status quo* until Spain and the United States have settled their late quarrel. The Newcastle *Chronicle* thinks Russia can not be sincere, and that nothing will come of the czar's proposal. *The Daily Telegraph* believes that the interests of Great Britain and of civilization in general are best served by a powerful British navy. *The Saturday Review*, tho it believes the czar to be in earnest, thinks the czar's Prime Minister means to play a trick upon England. It says:

"The czar is honest; but he would be a very simple-minded man who would claim honesty for the czar's ministers. It is more probable that this imperial utopian is a mere tool in their hands; the thought is his, but they have chosen the psychological moment. . . . It is the cleverest thieves who are most easily tracked, and it was the exceeding deftness with which the psychological moment had been chosen which first started suspicion of the scheme in this country. The bishops, and the salvationists, and all the sentimentalists are still busy with their hosannas, of course, but there is not a man in England who has to deal practically with affairs who believes that this scheme is honest."

The Spectator asserts that no nation is satisfied with what it holds, as the case of the prosperous United States shows. Hence the scheme is utopian. *The Speaker* says:

"What ought to be the attitude of Great Britain toward the czar's proposals? Only one answer is possible to that question, unless we are to stand self-convicted of shameless national hypocrisy on a colossal scale. For generations past our statesmen, our writers, our teachers of religion, our public men of every class and party, have been united in deploring the growth of armaments both here and on the Continent. For years they have been loud in their professions of a desire for peace, and in the expression of their hope that some great military ruler would give the signal for the disarmament of the nations. . . . No matter what the pessimists may say, the British Government can only respond to the czar's proposals by a cordial acquiescence in his scheme."

In Germany no immediate results are expected, but many people think the czar's proposal will bear fruit in the future. Certain it is that it will be used for party purposes in Germany in the near future. The very Radical *Frankfurter Zeitung* says in effect:

Only one tenth as much is expended in Europe for education as for armaments, and this discrepancy must be removed. For us Germans the question is simple enough. We can reduce our armament in proportion as other nations do so, and it will be easier for us to insist upon more economy even now, since the czar is peacefully inclined. But our fundamental military principle, service in the ranks for all, rich and poor, we will not allow to be touched.

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, does not see that there is much

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hope for a peaceful future, as the United States even, rich, prosperous, and free from danger of attack, has inaugurated a policy of force. The *Reichsbote* points out that Germany is the only country to whom all sorts of people suggest that she should hand over of her own free will provinces which she regained, and which to this day are purely German in race. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* fears the only result will be that the only country whose people take such things literally must find it more difficult to overcome Socialist and Radical objections to armament. Most of the German papers, however, believe that the best guaranty for peace is a Germany too strong to become a convenient fighting-ground for the surounding nations. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The czar undoubtedly meant well. So far he has only done harm. The French people are in a state of ferment bordering on insanity, and Germany must now be doubly careful. Once before this national ferment has led to a declaration of war against us. In this, not in the Dreyfus scandal, is the danger to peace. It would be well if the czar were to attempt to cure France of her uncontrolled temper; this alone must determine the success of his scheme. Until he has better results to show, we must stand by our emperor's word: 'The best guaranty of peace is a well-armed, ever-ready Germany.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

THE very pointed objections of the Canadian press to the theory that the Quebec conference was to settle some questions between the United States and Great Britain, and that Canada had very little to say in the matter, have not passed unnoticed in England. The British press hastens to explain that Canada has to be considered first. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Canada is mistress in her own house, and to-day delegates from England and the United States meet in Quebec, under the presidency of the Canadian Prime Minister, assisted by his colleagues, the ministers of trade and of marine, and by the Newfoundland premier, to discuss exhaustively, and if possible to settle, the whole list of outstanding quarrels and misunderstandings that have all through the century hampered the development of more than one province and state from Alaska to Newfoundland, and provided a constant source of irritation, recrimination, and retaliation. . . . . .

"It is a mere coincidence that the convention has occurred at a time when the United States has definitely stepped out of her isolation, and claimed her right to a place among the expanding and colonizing nations. But a crisis like that through which she has gone, ending in a splendid victory and a conspicuous increase of territory, will have taught the Washington Government the necessity for give-and-take in international relations. No longer does she sit at home in impregnable isolation. She has given pledges to fortune; and she knows that more than one European power looks on the expansion of America with ill-will and even with hatred. A growing power makes enemies and needs friends, and the community of interest that is so conspicuous between the British empire and the United States points naturally in what direction friendship lies. An essential condition, however, of any real friendship is that lasting good relations should be established between the two great neighbors on the American continent, and that will be the task of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the Quebec convention. Canada has a great future, and it is in her own hands. She is mistress of her destinies, and her capacity to guide those destinies will largely depend on the attitude of her statesmen at this juncture."

The Speaker, London, thinks there is little or no reason to suppose that the conference will be barren. Even the question of war-ships on the lakes should be settled easily. It says:

"Canada, it is true, is not likely for some time to avail herself of reciprocity in this matter. But if the ships are to go to sea, they will have to go through Canadian canals; and if Canada were ever invaded from the United States, her frontier is so hopelessly indefensible that the addition of a fleet of war-ships to the attacking force would make very little practical difference."

The Canadian papers are disposed to be skeptical. The Toronto *Saturday Night* thinks the conference will end in smoke. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"Altho a great deal has been said in favor of reciprocity with the United States, it is a fact that the idea is to-day rather unpopular than the reverse. The general opinion is that Canada will not be benefited by reciprocity with the United States. Even the Liberals themselves are becoming sour on their one-time favorite. . . . . .

"Canada does not want reciprocity on the terms upon which the Americans are disposed to grant it. They may be willing to give us a preferred market for certain of our agricultural products if we allow their manufacturers a preference in our markets, and also give them the freedom of our nickel, spruce, saw-logs, and other raw products in which they are themselves deficient. We take it that the American commissioners have already showed their cards, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier finds himself subjected to such pressure at the hands of the Canadian manufacturers that he is compelled to refuse all American offers of reciprocity which involve the sacrifice of their interests. The manufacturers compelled Sir Wilfrid to abandon free trade. They have now coerced him into dropping reciprocity."

Even *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto, fears that antagonism to reciprocity will render the conference barren. It says:

"The Dingley tariff, says *The Globe*, bears evidence of intense anxiety on the part of our neighbors to obtain Canadian products in the raw, and to have them worked up on the American side. 'Our policy,' adds *The Globe*, 'is exactly the opposite of this.' If our policy is exactly the opposite of the American policy, where is the use of meeting to talk about reciprocity, and what expectation can there be of anything but increased antagonism from such a conference? If politics, imperialism, and knighthoods are to be dragged into the discussion, all economical bearings are at once lost, and absurdity reigns supreme. . . . Would the wheat-grower or the grazier be the gainer if he were compelled by law to finish his product instead of selling it to those who finish it? Let alone, both departments of production will take the most profitable course. If *The Globe* indicates the position of the Government, as it may reasonably be supposed to do, the conference may as well adjourn not till September 20, but till doomsday."

FOREIGN NOTES.

CRIMINAL proceedings have begun against a forester in the employ of the late Prince Bismarck. The man admitted two photographers into the death-chamber, and two negatives were obtained by flashlight. The body was even disturbed to obtain a satisfactory picture.

THE authorities of India admit officially that the plague is spreading there and attacking places which hitherto were free. There is little doubt that the English have done all in their power to fight the disease, but it is impossible for them to overcome native prejudice against disinfection and isolation. At Bombay 162 cases were recorded during one week.

THE *Novoye Vremya* relates that Russia, with the consent of Abyssinia, has established a protectorate of the small sultanate of Raheita on the Red Sea, in order to build a dock and coaling-station there. The London *Times* delares that Raheita is really under Italian protection, and that Italy is too friendly to Great Britain to permit Russian aggression in the Red Sea.

THE *Australische Zeitung*, Adelaide, paints a very sorry picture of Australian prosperity. The farmers in the Bushland are unable to grow sufficient corn for bread, and many are actually starving. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, the richest part of Australia, is described as overrun with beggars. Intending emigrants are warned that only people possessed of large capital can hope to be successful.

THE attempts of the Panslavists in Austria to extend their power at the expense of the Austrian Germans still continue, and are as firmly repulsed. The Russians watch the progress of Austrian politics very keenly. They encourage the Czechs, and hope to draw all the Slavs on their side in a struggle between Russia and the Triple Alliance. On the other hand, public opinion in Germany is more and more in favor of active assistance for the Austrian Germans, should the latter be attacked openly by the Slavs.

IT is said that an attempt will be made to procure a United States protectorate for the Liberia settlement on the coast of Africa. The settlement was founded at no little cost by American philanthropists during President Monroe's time, to give the American negro a chance to show what he could do in the way of self-government. The experiment is not a success; Liberia is in a worse state than Hayti, which has at least some wealth and prosperity created by French occupation still to draw upon.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM WILLIAM THE SILENT TO WILHELMINA.

A STATE, from an origin almost unnoticed, rapidly rising into greatness, formed without design, and in the end belying all human forecast,—a small corner of Europe, won from the sea by infinite labor, maintaining itself by its herring fishery, suddenly springing into formidable power, holding its own against Philip II., despoiling his successors of almost all their possessions in the East Indies, and in the end taking under its protection the monarchy of Spain itself—this is the picture which Voltaire, in a deft epigram, presents for our contemplation and our wonder. And this is the achievement of William, Count of Nassau, titular Prince of Orange, surnamed "the Silent"—a man whose career, like his nature and his circumstances, was compact of anomalies and complex elements. By birth a German count, by inheritance a Flemish magnate and a sovereign prince; by family a Lutheran, by training a Catholic, in his death a Calvinist; in his early years a soldier and minister of the empire, ambassador and lieutenant of the king of Spain, a grandee of boundless magnificence—his "Life," as Frederic Harrison and Ruth Putnam have recently portrayed it, is a world's wonder.

Fortune, by a singular conjunction of circumstances, had showered upon the lad an opulence of honorable traditions, titles, and possessions, derived from a long line of warriors, statesmen, and diplomatists, who had absorbed a succession of wealthy alliances and ancestral honors, granted by dukes of Burgundy, emperors, and kings of France. "The man who founded the republic of Holland, in the teeth of kings and princes, was their equal and their mate."

In October, 1555, when the young soldier was summoned from his camp to be present at the formal abdication of the Emperor Charles V. in favor of his son, Philip II., in the great hall of the palace of Brussels, amid an imposing concourse of nobles, prelates, courtiers, knights of the Golden Fleece, and delegates from the states, the emperor, broken by disease and toil, appeared leaning on the arm of the vigorous and gallant young Prince of Orange.

When Philip became king, the prince had the right to be addressed by sovereigns as "our cousin." He kept regal state in the Nassau palace at Brussels, and at his palace of Breda. In his "Apology" he declares that his missions and military services had cost him more than 1,500,000 florins, and that he had never received as pay more than 300 florins a month. Of course he was encumbered with debt. He writes to his brother Louis, "I have cut down the cost of my falconers 1,200 florins"; and he discharged in one day twenty-eight cooks. But he still indulged his passion for the chase, for falconry and tournaments, dancing and masquerades. His costumes and retinues were magnificent, and his personal graciousness and courtliness were celebrated even by his enemies.

In April, 1559, the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis was concluded between Henry of France and Philip of Spain. The prince was one of the noble hostages appointed to reside with Henry, as pledges for the faithful execution of the treaty. He went to Paris in June, and it was there that the famous incident occurred from which the eloquent Prince of Orange derived his paradoxical surname of "the Silent." The story is well told by Pontus Payen, the Catholic:

"One day, during a stag hunt in the Bois de Vincennes, Henry, finding himself alone with the prince, began to speak of the great number of Protestant sectaries who, during the late war, had increased in the kingdom, to his great sorrow. His conscience, said the king, would not be easy, nor his realm secure, until he could see it purged of the accursed vermin who would one day overthrow his government under pretense of religion, if they were allowed to get the upper hand. . . . But he hoped, by the grace of God and the good understanding that he had with his new son, the king of Spain, that he would soon master them. The king talked on thus to Orange in the full conviction that he was cognizant of the secret agreement recently made with the Duke of Alva, for the extirpation of heresy. But the prince, subtle and adroit, answered the good king only in such a way as to leave him still under the impression that he (the prince) was in full possession of the scheme propounded by Alva; and under this belief the king revealed all the details of the plan arranged between the king of Spain and himself for the rooting out and vigorous punishment of the heretics, from the lowest to the highest rank; and in this service the Spanish troops were to be mainly employed."

All this the prince heard in silence, without a word of protest, without an exclamation of astonishment, without a gesture of dismay. But, twenty years later, he wrote:

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"I was deeply moved with pity for all the worthy people thus devoted to slaughter and for the country to which I owed so much, wherein they purposed to introduce an inquisition more cruel than that of Spain. . . . It was enough for a man to look askance at an image to be condemned to the stake. . . . From that hour I resolved with my whole soul to do my best to drive this Spanish vermin from the land."

In 1566, we find the prince "between the devil and the deep sea," between his impetuous brother Louis on the one hand and the fanatical regent, the Duchess Margaret, on the other. He would hold his leaguers in check, and he would checkmate the Inquisition. He would not be a persecutor and he would not be an iconoclast; he would not instigate rebellion, and he would not abet oppression.

He induced his fiery brother to draw up "a loyal and respectful petition" to the throne, for the countermanding of the Inquisition, and the suspension of the edicts concerning religion; and he persuaded the excited and terrified regent to admit the delegation of the Leaguers and hear their petition. Three hundred gentlemen—mostly youths of rank, some chivalrous, some debauched, some in reckless pursuit of adventure—filed into the council chamber, clad in a mock costume of gray frieze. Brede-

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rode read the "request"; the duchess responded with dignified concessions. Orange claimed consideration for the confederates, insisting that they were men of honor and influence, and had conspicuous support in the nation. Berlaymont broke out, with his memorable phrase: "Is your highness to be terrorized by these beggars? By the living God! they should be driven forth with sticks!"

But the "Beggars" presently appeared in the streets of Brussels in splendid array, a cavalcade of nobles and gentlemen welcomed on all sides by the citizens as defenders of the public liberties against Spaniards and Cardinalists. The young rebels were intoxicated with triumph and exultation. To quote from Mr. Harrison's account:

"They adjourned to celebrate their victory in a wild supper, given by Brederode in the house of Count Culemburg, a vehement reformer. When all were heated with wine, Brederode rose, and repeating the phrase of Berlaymont in council,' he drank a health to 'the Beggars.' Then he put on a wallet and a wooden bowl, such as beggars wore. The idea captured the company; all shouted, 'Long live the Beggars!' A mock ceremony of initiation was invented, each brother swearing to stand true, 'by salt, by bread, and by wallet, too.' In the midst of the revelry, Orange, Egmont, and Horn appeared. They came to moderate the young Leaguers, and to bring off Hoogstraeten to the council; but they were forced to listen to the new toast—the origin of a party name which, for two generations, rang through the world—'the Beggars of the Land and of the Sea.'"

To the disgust of all Catholics, the medals, badges, toy bowls, and wallets of the Beggars were sold and distributed publicly. Then came days of wild tumult, frantic rage, and terror. Sir Thomas Greshman wrote to Cecil: "The prince very nobly hath travailed, both night and day, to keep this town [Antwerp] from slaughter and from despoil; which doubtless had taken place if he had not been there—to the loss of 20,000 men; for that I never saw men so desperate willing to fight."

Then, in 1567, came the Duke of Alva ("one of the three great commanders of the time"), to take direction of "the punitive force" and the control of the Low Countries. He marshaled his troops at Genoa, and led them across the Alps to Brussels—"a splendid army, one of the most perfect engines of war ever seen in that age." There was great retinue of squires and bearers of arms and armor, gilded and chased; every man-at-arms was arrayed like an officer of rank; and two thousand courtesans—four hundred of them mounted and garbed like princesses—attended the martial array.

History affords no more conspicuous and dramatic type than is presented in Alva, of the resolute, self-centered grandee, bronzed in war and worn with inexorable cares. Arrogant, even for a Spanish duke, jealous, implacable, prone to deceit and cruelty—but tenacious of his own strange points of honor. "Fanaticism, pride, and self-worship made him what for centuries he has remained, the type of all that is bloody, pitiless, and false."

Then came the Council of Blood, that ferocious court-martial, with Alva at the head of it:

"The whole country became a charnel-house, where the death-bell tolled hourly in every village, where columns and stakes in every street, the door-posts of private houses, the fences in the fields, were laden with human carcasses, strangled, burned, beheaded; where the survivors stalked about, very ghosts of themselves, among the wrecks of their former homes; where submission was of no avail and flight was impossible, and the spirit of vengeance had alighted at every fireside."

And as for the Prince of Orange, in the thick of all this havoc and horror, "seldom," says the historian, "has a chief of men withdrawn more utterly ruined, discredited, and abandoned, than he when he made his lonely way back to Nassau. He had neither estate, nor resources, nor friends, nor home."

But the mills of God did not stop grinding. William was neither dead nor sleeping. He sold and pawned, borrowed and begged, to raise funds; he pledged his own person. "Will not the duke of Saxony take a certain casket in payment of 6,000 florins? Can not John find a sound horse to send him? And where are his trunk hose that went to be mended?"

And then came the little cloud out of the deep, "like a man's hand." The "Beggars of the Sea" were at work; in September, 1569, Dolhain had under his command some 18 ships with 3,000 men—mixed crews of refugees and desperadoes, French, Walloon, Dutch, or German; and in a few months he had captured 300 vessels, and a treasure of 300,000 thalers.

A very desperate Beggar was William de Lumey, count of La Marck, a promising descendant of the Wild Boar of Ardennes. He wore the Beggar's garb and wallet, and swore he would not trim his beard until he had avenged the death of Egmont. With his crews of refugees and outlaws he scoured the coasts and estuaries of Netherland, pillaging, burning, slaying. They attacked the invading navy from Spain, and captured the treasure. Alva, it is written, dared not risk the voyage back to Spain. In April, 1572, the Beggars were before Brill, storming the gates, cutting the dikes, taking the town, mounting cannon on the walls, proclaiming the Prince of Orange as lawful stadtholder. Within ten days the Beggars were masters of Delfshaven and Schiedam, and before long all the important towns of Holland, Friesland, Guelderland, and Utrecht were marshaled on the side of William the Silent.

The prince wrote to his brother John: "I am resolved to go and plant myself in Holland or in Zeeland, and there await the issue which it shall please Him to ordain." His instinct was right and wise. The northern provinces, that we call Holland, were destined to grow into the rich, artistic, victorious, aspiring Dutch republic.

But not without the death-grip, that procession of terrific struggles whereby the Dutch towns, in spite of defeats and massacres, wore down the armies of Spain, glutted with rapine and sack. The heroism and the ferocity were equal on both sides; if the Spaniards were supreme in all the remorseless arts of war, the Dutch were supreme in indomitable endurance. Alva, reporting to his king, declared his intention, on taking Alkmaar, to leave *not one creature alive;* but Don Frederic, after a four hours' assault with the flower of his Spanish chivalry, was driven back, leaving a thousand of his foremost fighters in the trenches. The prince sent out orders, secreted in rods, to open the sluices and admit the Dutchman's ancient enemy, the sea; and the Spanish invaders quailed before the rising tide that was flooding all the land. "Never," wrote Alva, "never was seen on earth such a war as this!"

And in the thick of that desperate game stands William of Orange, proclaiming his unalterable ultimatum: "Freedom of worship. The Commonwealth restored to its ancient privileges. Strangers, and in particular Spaniards, in civil or military employment, to withdraw from the country!"

In a long letter to his brother John, he writes: "If the poor people of these parts, abandoned by all the world, still resolve to hold out as they have done till now, and if it do not please God to chastise us and utterly destroy us, it will still cost the Spaniards the half of Spain, in wealth as well as in men, before they will have made an end of us."

And all this time his comings and goings were dogged by bravos and assassins; for it was the age of assassination, and in Spain, Italy, France, private murder was one of the recognized weapons of constituted power. On the 10th of July, 1584, Balthazar Gérard, a young Burgundian, small, mean, feeble, sinister, fired three shots straight into the breast of William the Silent, who cried, "My God, have pity on this poor people!" and so died.

"And to-day [writes Frederic Harrison] the nation which William founded by his sweat and blood, three centuries ago, is flourishing and honored. His granddaughter in the eleventh degree (Wilhelmina) sits on the throne of Holland; the blood of the greatest of the Nassaus flows in the veins of almost every royal house in Europe; and among his descendants may be counted of three centuries some of the most valiant soldiers, some of the ablest chiefs, whose deeds adorn the history of Europe."

The coronation of Wilhelmina, on the 6th of the present month, was an event calling forth congratulatory expressions from many lands. The "people" have been ever dear to the quaintly conscientious and democratic child. When her nurses would have put her to bed too early for her liking, she said, "I will go out on the balcony and tell my Dutch people how you treat their queen."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Heavy exports form the feature of the trade situation. Grain is going abroad in large quantities and the price of wheat has advanced two cents. The heavy export demand for Southern iron continues. For the eighth month of this year our exports are 82 per cent. in excess of imports. Western markets report an increased number of buyers.

Peace Lifts Prices.—"Business is passing well *through the difficulties that attend the winding* up of a war, which are generally greater than those involved while war is in progress. The rush of orders kept back while war lasted, by those who thought it shrewd not to take any chances, has lifted prices a little and caused a larger demand for the time than can continue; but tho it has passed, there is ample evidence that the consuming demand is very large. How large can only be judged after some weeks of waiting, but once more it looks as if those who wait longest are likely to pay most. The business of the country is expanding, so that payments through clearing-houses in the second week of September were 22.5 per cent. larger than in 1892, and for two weeks 12 per cent. larger. From these and railway returns, and such trade reports as are instructive, it must be concluded that much more business is being done than in the best of past years, tho not always with much profit."—*Dun's Review, September 17.*

Notable Trade Situation.—"Reports of still further enlarged distribution at most Western markets and of slight improvement at Eastern centers, where demand has been slower to materialize; enlarged foreign demand for breadstuffs; increased railway earnings, not entirely due to the swelling movement of grain to market, which, indeed, is still behind last year's records; bank clearings increased over last week and over all corresponding weeks except one year ago when speculation was very active; rather better than expected government crop reports, and enlarging exports of American manufactures, are all features tending to make the trade situation at present a notable one."—*Bradstreet's, September 17.*

Exports and Failures.—"The returns of foreign trade show $35,429,950 excess of exports over imports in August, against $40,920,445 under the extraordinary conditions a year ago, with the biggest export movement ever known in August. With less than $4,000,000 paid by specie imports less exports, and liberal allowance for interest and the like, the country has added more than $23,000,000 to its unliquidated demands against Europe, and $2,600,000 gold has been started this way. Failures in two weeks have been in amount $2,127,452 against $4,352,631 last year, and $7,909,462 in 1896. Manufacturing have been $743,105 against $904,178 last year, and $4,246,148 in 1896, and trading $1,301,347 against $1,622,956 last year, and $3,180,149 in 1896. Failures for the week have been 174 in the United States against 204 last year, and 23 in Canada against 40 last year."—*Dun's Review, September 17.*

Where Trade is Brisk.—"At Chicago an unprecedented business in dry-goods is doing, with other distributive lines proportionately active. Business at Kansas City and St. Louis is reported very active, and further improvement is noted at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Paul, Omaha, and Minneapolis. On the Pacific coast unfavorable crop returns and suspension of mining, due to drought, are reported to have checked trade at San Francisco, but Puget Sound and Columbia River points report improving trade, both domestic and foreign, and extensive improvements are making at Seattle in the facilities for handling the growing Pacific trade. Buyers are increasing in number at Baltimore, and more is doing in dry-goods, boots and shoes. A fair business is doing in dry-goods at Philadelphia, and an improvement is noted in many lines of distribution. The same is true at New York, a feature being the absence of speculative buying in dry-goods. Providence reports orders for jewelry increasing, with prospects for this industry as flattering. Cooler weather has induced a better business at the hands of Boston jobbers, but wool is quiet and woolen goods are in moderate demand. Pittsburg reports the volume of business larger than a year ago at this time. Yellow fever quarantines and heavy rains are credited with checking distribution at some points at the South, but the feeling here, as in the rest of the country, continues hope-

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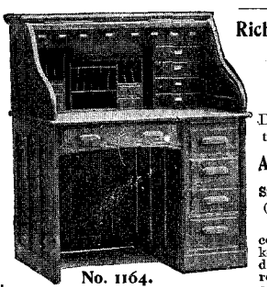

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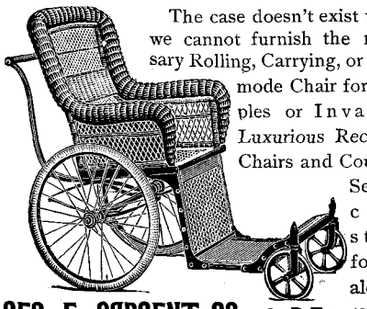

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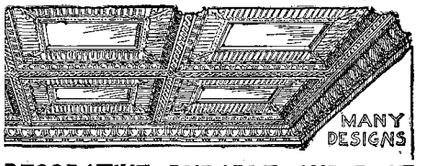

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ful as to trade prospects."—*Bradstreet's, September 17.*

Canadian Trade.—"Cooler weather in Canada has resulted in improved trade advices. Toronto reports a large movement in dry-goods and lumber in good demand, some of which is expected to go to the United States. Stocks of blankets and underwear are reported limited, and some imports from the States may be expected. Grain prices are above an export basis, hence the movement abroad is small. The retaliatory duties placed by Germany on Canadian grain, in return for discriminating tariff duties on German goods, are expected to check Canadian grain exports to Germany. Montreal reports improved trade and the jobbing business ahead of former years. Collections are good. Butter and cheese are firm, with the former tending upward. Trade in the maritime provinces is disappointing, and the returns from the fisheries have been very poor. Victoria reports collections prompt, trade prospects good, and the oat crop the largest in years. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate $23,812,000, 3.4 per cent. smaller than those of last week, but 14 per cent. larger than those of last year. Canadian failures for the week number 20, against 17 last week, 36 in this week a year ago, 41 in 1896 and 1895, and 43 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, September 17.*

Current Events.

Monday, September 12.

General Manderson declines to serve on the committee appointed by the President to investigate the War Department. . . . The **plurality** for Powers, the **Republican** candidate for governor of **Maine**, is estimated at 27,000; all the Republican Congressmen being elected. . . . Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the eminent constitutional lawyer and writer, dies at Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . **Admiral Cervera** with the Spanish naval prisoners, numbering 1700, **leaves** Portsmouth, N. H., for Santander, Spain.

The first sitting of the Spanish and American Evacuation Commission in Cuba takes place at Havana. . . . The Porto Rican Evacuation Commission sits at San Juan, and adjourns until Wednesday. . . . It is reported that Admiral Dewey considers the **situation at Manila critical** and has requested that an additional cruiser and battle-ship be sent him. . . . The foreign admirals at Candia request their governments to **expel the bashi-bazouks** from the islands and to appoint a governor-general. . . . A **typhoon** in the central provinces of **Japan** causes great destruction of life and property.

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Tuesday, September 13.

A despatch from Washington says the Cabinet will instruct the **peace commission to demand the Island of Luzon,** in the Philippines; in the mean time reinforcements will be sent to Manila. . . . It is decided by the War Department that **no more troops will be mustered out.** . . . General Shafter submits his report of the Santiago campaign. . . . The transport *Vigilancia* arrives at Montauk Point with 240 sick soldiers from Siboney and Santiago; **three died** on the way. . . . The Republicans of New Hampshire nominate Frank W. Rollins for governor. . . . A decree of foreclosure and **sale of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad,** from Texas to Wyoming, is entered in the United States court in Denver.

The Spanish **Chamber of Deputies adopts** the Hispano-American **peace protocol;** Señor Gonzales attacks the Spanish army in the Senate, blaming General Weyler and the late Premier Canovas for Spain's loss in Cuba. . . . It is reported that **General Gomez has resigned,** giving as a reason his objections to American methods in the island. . . . Some of the more rabid Cubans are holding meetings protesting by resolution against the encroachment upon their rights by the establishment of an American protectorate. . . . It is reported that the American bark *Abbey* had landed 5,000 rifles and cartridges at Bantanga province, Philippines, for the insurgents. . . . Violent **anti-Italian demonstrations** have taken place in **Austria-Hungary** as a result of the assassination of the empress.

Wednesday, September 14.

It is reported that **Senator Hoar,** of Massachusetts, has been tendered the **American ambassadorship to England.** . . . Contracts for **three new battle-ships** are awarded by the Navy Department. . . . The battle-ships *Iowa* and *Oregon* are under orders to **proceed to Manila.** . . The ram *Katahdin* is ordered to be put out of commission. . . . Orders are issued by Secretary **Long disbanding the Eastern squadron** and assigning **Commodore Watson** to duty as commandant of the Mare Island navy-yard. . . . The **amount of new bonds** issued up to this time is $123,870,640, of which $121,175,890 has been shipped to subscribers, $12,061,260 deposited to secure circulating national bank-notes, and $10,633,500 to secure public deposits. . . . **Senator Kyle,** of South Dakota, is **stricken with paralysis** in Cleveland. His condition is serious.

Kingston, St. Vincent, is totally wrecked by a severe hurricane which swept over Barbadoes and other islands of the Lesser Antilles; the **death of over 500 people** is reported, and **60,000 are** made homeless. . . . The Queen Regent signs a decree proroguing the Spanish Cortes. . . . The **Turkish Government refuses to withdraw its troops** from Crete, and alleges that the British were the aggressors in the recent disorders. . . . The council of the so-called **Cuban Government** issues its manifesto announcing that another assembly will be called to choose a government to act as an official representative of the Cubans. . . . It is announced in Rome that **the diplomatic relations** between **Italy and Colombia have terminated** owing to Colombians having refused to recognize the British minister as the representative of Italy.

Thursday, September 15.

Instructions are given to the Peace Commission by the **President.** . . . General Otis reports that the **situation at Manila is much improved,** and that good feeling prevails. . . **Captain Robley D. Evans** is detached from command of the battle-ship *Iowa*, and assigned to duty on the Naval Inspection Board. . . . **General Miles** is confined to his bed in Washington with an attack of fever. . . . The Republicans of Connecticut nominate **Senator George E. Lounsbury** for governor, defeating John Addison Porter; the platform supports the national Administration and declares for sound money.

Many leaders of the disturbances in Crete are arrested and delivered to the British Admiral in Candia. . . . **The King of Corea,** believed to have been poisoned by a woman of the court, is recovering. . . . It is reported that **one third of the prisoners of General Aguinaldo have died of bad treatment.** . . . Advices indicate that **many ships were lost** and others blown out to sea by the hurricane in the West Indies. . . . It is announced in Paris that **another important arrest** is imminent in connection with **the Dreyfus case. . . . Mount Vesuvius** is in active eruption.

Friday, September 16.

Mr. Day tenders his resignation as Secretary of State. . . . The **Peace Commissioners leave Washington** for New York on their way to Paris. . . . The **Spanish Evacuation Commissioners at San Juan** have begun the withdrawal of their lines from Porto Rico. . . . **Colorado Republicans** nominate Henry R. Wolcott, brother of the Senator, for governor. . . . Nevada Republicans nominate William McMillan for governor.

The **Spanish Peace Commission** is appointed under the presidency of Señor Rios, President of the Senate. . . . According to the Paris newspapers, the French minister of justice has finished the examination of the **documents in the Dreyfus case,** and announces that he will suggest a revision. . . . Two Anarchists make **an attempt upon the life of the Prince of Naples,** at Leoben, Austria. . . . The **house of General Toral at Vigo, Spain, is mobbed,** the General barely escaping with his life.

Saturday, September 17.

Evan P. Howell consents, and General Schofield declines, to serve on the **commission to investigate the War Department.** . . . **Surgeon-General Sternberg replies** to the criticisms of the conduct of the medical department of the army. . . . The members and attachés of the **Peace Commission sail from New York** on the *Campania.*

General Zurlinden, **French Minister of War, resigns.** . . . The **funeral of the Empress of Austria** takes place at Vienna with imposing ceremonies. . . . The Philippine insurgents make **a formal protest against a Spanish-American protectorate.**

Sunday, September 18.

Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, dies at Narragansett. . . . The wreckers have taken six ten-inch **guns from the Spanish ship** *Maria Teresa* **at Santiago,** and announce that she will be floated in a day or two. . . . A committee is appointed by the National Council of Education to investigate "the whole subject of the establishment of **a national University.**"

Reports from Barbadoes show that more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the island are homeless as a **result of the recent hurricane.** . . . The names of the members of the **Spanish Peace Commission** are announced as follows: Señor Rio, Señor Abarzuza, Señor Garniga, General Cerere, and Señor Villaurrutia. . . . The **Sultan of Turkey orders the military commander in Crete** to accede to the demand of the British admiral for disarmament. . . . Mount **Vesuvius is in violent eruption.** . . . **Count Esterhazy is reported to be living in London** in disguise; the same report says that he confesses that two-thirds of the documents of the Dreyfus case are forged.

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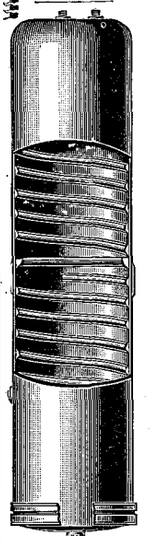

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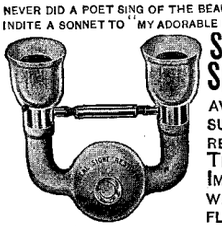

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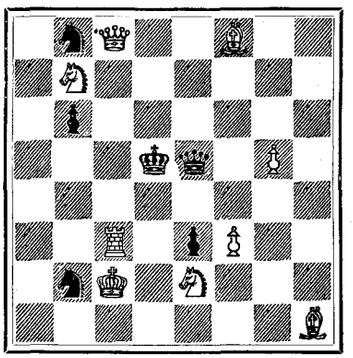
Problem 318.

BY E. B. FEAST.

Prize-Winner, *Birmingham Post* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



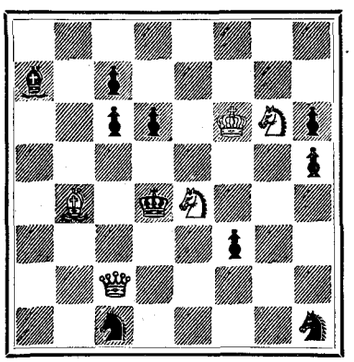
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 319.

BY KOHTZ and KOCKELHORN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 310.

Key-move, R—B sq.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; E. Roden, New York City; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.

Comments: "Quite ingenious"—M. W. H.; "A first-class 2-er"—C. F. P.; "Well arranged, but easy"—R. M. C.; "A very interesting problem"—F. S. F.; "Finely constructed"—Dr. W. S. F.

We have received no less than six "tries" at this problem: R—B 8, R—B 6, R—B 2, B—K 6, R—Kt 3, and Q x B, none of which will do.

No. 311.

1.	Kt—B 6	2.	Q—R 6 ch	3. Q—Q 6, mate
	K—Kt		K—K 4 (must)	
1.	.....	2.	B—Q 6 ch	3. Kt—Q 5, mate
	K—B 5		K—K 6 (must)	
1.	.....	2.	Q x P ch	3. B—K 7, mate
	B any		K x Kt (must)	
1.	.....	2.	Q—Q 4 ch	3. Q—Q 6, mate
	Kt any		K—K 3	
		2.	.....	3. Q or B mates
			K—B 5	
1.	.....	2.	Q—B 4 ch	3. B—Q 6, mate
	P—K 6		K x Q	

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., C. F. P., R. M. C., F. S. F., Dr. W. A. P., J. H. A., W. G. D., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ark.; "Subscriber," Albany.

Comments: "The number of obstructions to Black prevent this from being among the author's best"—M. W. H.; "Should rank with the best of its class"—H. W. B.; "Neatly constructed"—C. F. P.; "The weakest problem you have published of Mr. P's since I've read the DIGEST"—R. M. C.; Like all of Pulitzer's work,—sound and brilliant"—F. S. F.; "A problem of real merit"—W. G. D.; "Will add to the problematical fame of the author"—I. W. B.; "Not so strong as some others of Mr. P's"—R. T.

R. D. S. Robertson, Nashville, got 309.

F. S. Ferguson, and Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y., send solution of 298.

CONCERNING 305 AND 312.

The September number of *The B. C. M.* has been received, in which Mr. Laws says of his problem (No. 305): "The Black Kt at R 8 should stand at K R 6, and a Black P added at K Kt 3. This alteration stops a cook by 1 B—Q 2 and a bad dual." In problem 312 place White P on K 2, and remove Black P on K 2.

The Correspondence Tourney.

We have received several answers to our request for players to send scores. As soon as possible we desire the finals to begin. Mr. J. H. Mockett, Jr., Lincoln, Neb., writes concerning the feasibility of the winners of each section meeting at the Omaha Exposition and finishing the games over the board. This would hardly be fair to the other players, as there is a vast difference between correspondence play and that over the board. But if the players can *all* be present at the Exposition, and *all* agree to the proposition, we will not object.

SEVENTY-FIFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

THE REV. H.W. R. MUNFORD, TEMPLE, Washington, Pa.		THE REV. H.W. R. MUNFORD. TEMPLE, Macon, Ga.	
White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 Q—K 2	P—K Kt 5
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 P—B 5	B—Kt 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	25 P—K 6 (i)	R—K sq
4 B—R 4	P—Q 3 (a)	26 BxP(Q B 2)	R—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	27 P—B 4	K B P x KP(j)
6 Kt—B 3	P x P (b)	28 Q—K sq	R x B
7 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	29 P x R	Kt x P
8 Castles	B—K 2	30 B—B 4	B—R 5
9 Kt x Kt (c)	P x Kt	31 P—Kt 3	B—B 3
10 B—B 4	Castles	32 B—K 3	P—Q 5
11 P—K 5	Kt—K sq (d)	33 B—B 4	P—B 4
12 Q—B 3	P—Q 4	34 P—K R 4	P x P *e.p.*
13 Kt—K 2	R—Kt sq	35 Q—B 2	P—K 4
14 Q R—Q sq	R—Kt 5	36 R—Q 2	R—K B sq (k)
15 P—Q Kt 3	P—K Kt 4 (e)	37 Q—K sq	P—K 5
16 B—Kt 3	B—K Kt 5	38 Q—Kt sq	P—Q 6
17 Q—Q 3	Q—R sq (f)	39 Q—Kt 6	Q—B sq
18 Kt—Q 4	R—Kt 3	40 B—K 3	B—Kt 2
19 Kt—B 5	B x Kt	41 B x P (l)	Q x B ch
20 Q x B (g)	Kt—Kt 2	42 Q x Q	B—Q 5 ch
21 Q—Kt 4	R—Q sq	43 Q x B	Kt x Q
22 P-K B 4 (h)	P—K R 4	44 R x R ch	K x R
		45 Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move has been commented upon so often, and its weakness proved, that it seems strange that any one should adopt it.

(b) Helping his adversary. B—K 2 is the move.

(c) Wasting his ammunition. Why not R—K sq? The opening of Black's Q Kt file for the R more than compensates for the doubled Ps.

(d) Bottles up his Kt for a number of moves.

(e) Makes a fine hole on K side. An example of weakening the defense by what looks like a vigorous attack.

(f) An ingenious move; but White's answer renders it of none effect, for the present.

(g) At this stage it is interesting to notice the superiority of White's position, and with proper play he should have won.

(h) Strong move this. Gets his K R into the fray, and demonstrates the weakness of Black's 15th move.

(i) A corker, but he didn't "cork."

(j) All of which is quite mysterious if White had answered correctly.

(k) If P x B; 37 Q x P, R—K 4; 38 P—Kt 4, P x P, Q x P ch, etc. He has something better that White did not see.

(l) This loses for White. His 40th move was ill-judged.

Statistics of Openings.

"Hobart" gives some very interesting statistics of the openings in the September number of *The B. C. M.*, from which we get the following information. There have been prepared within thirty years three tables to show the proportion of games in the various openings won by White and Black. The number of games taken for this competation is 3005. "Some of the results to be gathered from these three tables, embracing a total period of probably not less than half a century, may be conveniently arranged as follows:

PERCENTAGE OF GAMES WON BY THE FIRST PLAYER.

	Table of 1865	1886	1896
I.—Ruy Lopez	59	47	53
II.—Scotch	69	51	49
III.—Evans (Accepted and Decld.)	71	62	64
IV.—King's Gambit do	57	54	51
V.—Other Regular Openings	54	55	52
VI.—French	44	63	67
VII.—Sicilian	47	69	52
VIII.—Other Irregular Openings	48	57	56
All openings	55	56	55

NOTE.—By "Regular Opening" are meant those in which both sides begin with 1 P—K 4.

"The most general deduction, derived from a grand total of over 3,000 games, is that White on an average wins 55 and Black only 45, out of every 100 games played. . . . In play between strong amateurs the first move yields a greater advantage than in play between masters. . . . It is worthy of note that the most uniformly successful master of modern times, Paul Morphy, seldom played anything but an attacking game. There are recorded 182 of his level games, in 93 of which he had the first move. Of these, no less than 24 were Evans Gambits and 16 King's Gambits; there were only 5 specimens of the Ruy Lopez and not a single Q P opening. In fact, in level games, Murphy invariably began with 1 P—K 4. . . . He always accepted the Evans (12 games), losing but once."

The American Chess-Magazine.

The September number is at hand, and it is fine all through. It is simply great in general interest, in beauty, in worth to the Chess-student. The publisher is giving us a magnificent magazine, and he deserves the cooperation and assistance of all who are interested in the noble game.

The Problem-Tourney.

Some time ago, Mr. Pulitzer informed us that, after examining the problems submitted, he had decided that they were all so poor, that it was hardly possible to make any choice. We are sorry that this has failed; but it was not our fault. First, we received very few problems; second, those sent were in many instances the first attempts of tyros; third, our older solvers did not give us any encouragement.

Chess-Nuts.

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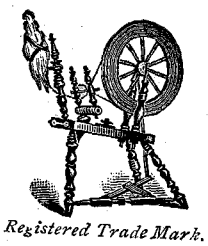

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